INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXIII NO. 38 BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

# London City Finance Gets Rude Shake Up

## *Sixty Million Loss In Loans Market*

### PEPPER CRISIS & ELECTION TALK

### Gold Clause Uncertainty Leaves Sterling Safe

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The City's confidence has been rudely disturbed by the pepper difficulties which are causing the wildest rumours to circulate.

Moreover the talk of the imminence of General Election increase in unemployment and the Government's 'volte-face' about the unemployment policy have all combined to accentuate the nervousness, the natural corollary of which has been heavy continental offering of gilt-edged securities with the result that Consols, War Loan and Local-loans show an aggregate loss of over 60 million sterling in the last two days.

*Inspite Of Election Rumours*

Sterling is as yet unaffected by the election rumours owing to the Gold Clause uncertainty,but it seems clear that there will be heavy offerings from the Continent later in the year with each recurrence of the election talk.

Official circles still consider that sterling is overvalued in relation to the dollar. Any depreciation of sterling might be welcomed as giving a fillip to the export trade, thereby accelerating the recovery.

*Continental Situation*

On the contrary the Continental situation remains difficult which may benefit sterling and in the event of Wall Street declining, there will be a repatriation of British funds which are very heavy.

## Fulsome Praise For Condemned Scheme

### Nominated Members Echo Their Masters' Voice In Council Of State

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI Feb. 13.

While the Assembly had carried Mr. Jinnah's motion virtually rejecting the J.P.C. Report, the Council of State has threatened, by the speeches made today and by its vote to-morrow to bless it. Sir Phillip Chetwode, the Commander-in-Chief was seen studiously taking down notes of the criticisms occasionally made by the few elected members who intervened to-day. But the President informed the House that to-morrow Sir Fazli Hussain will wind up the debate in the morning, while Mr. Chari will be allowed to move his proposition relating to Burma. Thus we may be spared a speech by the C-in-C.

To-day, however, there was an equal number of elected and nominated members who spoke. Nominated members like Sir Ramunni Menon, Raja Charanjit Singh, Sir David Devadas and Mr. Yamin Khan vied with one another in extolling the virtues of the scheme. "Land mark in the constitutional history of world", "Admirable document," are only some of the expressions used.

Elected members like Raja Raghunandan Prasad, Syed Abdul Hafeez and Mahomed Padsha gave almost similar support, though not in such hyperbole. Even Raja Ghaznafar Ali, who moved the amendment similar to that of his leader Mr. Jinnah in Assembly, was very suave in his manners and gentle in his criticisms. He, however, managed by his direct method of extempore speech, so rare in the Council of State, to draw all round cheers of the House. Syed Hosain Imam was the only fly in the ointment. He intended to pitch his criticisms on a high level, but floundered for want of proper expression. But on the Communal Award he wobbled a little, till Sir Fazli Hussain pricked the bubble by the remark: "So you differ from your leader Mr. Ramsarandas?"

Syed Hosain Imam confessed that his own view was to give no opinion on the Communal Award, but his constituency had asked him to vote for it.

Altogether it was a dull debate, but most gratifying to Government who are wanting supporters to their claim that the reforms will be worked. Questioned by Mr. Satyamurti as to whether Sir Samuel Hoare's statement in the House of Commons that the Government of India had assured that the reforms will be worked in India was based on the opinion collected of any Indian politicians, Sir N. N. Sircar had to confess in the Assembly that it was the Government of India's own opinion. But after to-day's speeches in the Council of State and with the chances of the Council carrying to-morrow the resolution of Mr. Yamin Khan, nominated member, Government's view will be considerably strengthened.

## BOMBAY GOVT. TO BE SUED?

### DOWN WITH NAZI FLAG

First All-Jewish Steamship Liner Hoists Palestenian Banner

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Feb. 13.

The first All-Jewish steamship line was inaugurated at Genoa to-day when the German steamer "Hohenstein", a 5,000 tonner, rechristened "Tel Aviv", hauled down the Nazi Swastika Banner, hoisted the blue and white National flag of the Palestinian Jews.

The new line will be run by the Arnold Bernstein Company, Hamburg, and will maintain service between Trieste and Haifa.

### A. I. C. C. SECRETARIAT

Whole Staff Transferred To Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Feb 13.

The whole staff of the All-India Congress Committee Office has been transferred to Allahabad for the sake of convenience and efficient working under Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary, although the President will reside at Patna.—A.P.

### *JUDGE'S CHARGE TO JURY*

*Heavily Loaded Against Hauptmann*

FLEMINGTON, Feb. 13.

Judge Trenchard's charge to the jury was in striking contrast to the rhetorical addresses of the prosecution and the defence in the Hauptmann trial.

In scholarly, measured tones, he concisely set forth the main facts. At the same time he laid his finger on the weak links of the defence, particularly in regard to the latter's attack on Doctor Condon's evidence and Hauptmann's explanation of the possession of the ransom.

Evenly weighed as the judge's charge was, the opinion is that it is heavily loaded against Hauptmann.

On the conclusion of the address, the jury retired. Hauptmann glued his stony eyes on Judge Trenchard's face while he spoke.—Reuter's Special.

### *AHMEDABAD CITY FATHERS' CLAIM*

*National Leaders' Arrest Echo*

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 13.

The Government of Bombay have rejected the application of the Ahmedabad Municipality for payment of education grant amounting to about ten lakhs of rupees which Government have withheld for the last four years on the ground that municipal schools were closed in 1930 for about ten days as a protest against the arrest of national leaders.

In the course of a communication addressed to the President of the Municipality the Collector of Ahmedabad states that Government are not prepared to consider the application of the Municipality as it contains no undertaking to follow a policy of not mixing politics with educational matters.

It is understood the Municipality will now proceed to file a suit against Government for recovery of the education grant.—A. P.

### *RS. 2 LAKHS Purse FOR GANDHIJI*

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 13.

It is reliably understood that Gandhiji has consented to perform the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Exhibition to be held at Indore on the occasion of the All-India Hindu Sahitya Sammelan during the Easter holidays.

It is further understood that Gandhiji is to be presented with a purse of two lacs of rupees for the purposes of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

The organisers of the function are busy collecting funds and expect a good contribution from all over India.—A. P.

### *LORD SEMPILL ARRIVES*

PERTH, Feb. 13.

Lord Sempill arrived at Port Hedland having landed on the beach and slept at night in the aeroplane.—Reuter's Special.

LEFT TO RIGHT: Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Dr. Mrs. Sukhtankar and Miss Maniben Kara have been elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

### Dr. KITCHLEW & NADIRSHAH

Tanzim's Remittance To Late King Mentioned At Lahore Meeting

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

That Rs. 5,000 was remitted to the late King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan when he needed funds to fight Bachha-I-Sako, was one of the statements made at a meeting of the Muslim leaders convened by Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew to find out what happened to the funds of the All-India Majlis-i-Tanzim body founded by Dr. Kitchlew.

Several thousands of rupees were mentioned, including one sum of Rs. 25,000 for running a paper, but no more than Rs. 5,000 was traceable at present. This sum was lying in a bank, and it was not certain who could operate it, the Tanzim Committee being practically non-existent for several years.

A committee has been appointed to inquire into the whole affair and to try to trace the funds placed both with banks and individuals in the Punjab and Bengal.

The Tanzim was the offshoot of the Khilafat programme, and aimed at the economic and social re-organisation of the Indian Muslims, and at one time created great enthusiasm amongst the Muslims.—A.P.

### *JOURNALISM AND EMPLOYMENT*

*U. P. Move To Provide Jobs To Educated Young Men*

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

In pursuance of the desire expressed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, president of the U.P. Government Unemployment Committee, editors of the News Papers are being asked by the Secretary to furnish a memorandum regarding the conditions of employment, its prospects, etc., prevailing in the profession of journalism.

A request is made to editors to state the number of educated young men which the profession on an average absorbs in a year, and what are their prospects, etc.

It is expected that this would lead to interesting information regarding the neglected profession of journalism.—United Press.

### *LATHI BLOW WHICH PROVED FATAL*

There was a mild sensation at Byculla late on Wednesday night when a Pathan watchman is alleged to have felled one Gangaram Bhandari, with a lathi blow while the latter was entering a building.

Gangaram, receiving the blow fell down but rose up again and going a few yards dropped down dead.

The Byculla Police were on the scene and put into custody one Dawood Ali.

The dead body was sent to the morgue.

### *U. S. SCHOLARSHIP FOR BARODA YOUTH*

NADIAD, (By Mail).

Information has been received at Baroda about the award of a physical culture scholarship of 400 dollars by the Springfield University in Illinois, U. S. A. to Mr. Balwantrai Naik of Baroda.

Mr. Balwantrai Naik happens to be the first Indian to obtain a physical culture scholarship of an American University.

His achievement is likely to induce some Indian parents to follow the lead given by Dr. Naik, father of Balwantrai Naik.—A. P.

## *Churchill Congratulates MacDonald*

### UPHOLDER OF COMMONS' TRADITIONS

### Premier's Statement On Committee Stage Of India Bill

*LONDON, Feb. 13.*

***In the House of Commons Mr. MacDonald announced in reply to Mr. Lansbury that an agreement has been reached between the Parties as regards the allocation of 26 days available for the Committee... Stage of the India Bill with four days held in reserve for special needs.—Reuter.***

Mr. MacDonald said the time table would be circulated in the official report. Committee considering the allocation of time would remain in being and review the programme from time to time.

Four days held in reserve would be used, if it appeared as the bill proceeded, that any apportionment was inadequate. Government shared the view of all quarters of the House that it ought to be possible to secure an adequate discussion on the India Bill under the normal Parliamentary procedure without recourse to the guillotine.

The only motion which the committee agreed to propose to the House was one to provide for a series of consecutive clauses to which no amendment submitted being put as one question instead of separate question for each clause. Government welcomed co-operation given by all parties in reaching an agreement which has been described as a practical businesslike procedure.

COMMONS' FLEXIBILITY.

Mr. Churchill congratulated Mr. MacDonald on reviving the ancient flexibility of the Commons' procedure.

Mr. Lansbury suggested that the Committee should consider the voluntary time limit for speeches. He did not suggest coercion but thought, those with prior rights to speak should have consideration, for a multitude of other members are wishing to speak and congratulated the Committee and Government on the happy arrangement.—Reuter.

### ANGLO-IRISH RELATIONS

DeValera Informs Dail Of Move To End Economic War

LONDON Feb. 13.

A step in the direction of the cessation of the economic war between Britain and the Irish Free State was taken by Mr. de Valera who announced before the Dail this afternoon that representations have been made to Britain on these lines and there was case for further negotiations in view of the increased duties Britain got from cattle.—Reuter.

### *BHULABHAI UNABLE TO EXPLAIN IT*

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

Interviewed regarding the voting of Doctor Deshmukh on Communal Award in the Legislative Assembly during the J. P. C. debate, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party said:

"I am unable to make any statement until the return of Dr. Deshmukh to Delhi."

### *Flying Boat For Bermuda-New York Air Service*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons, Sir Phillip Sassoon announced that the order for the construction of a flying boat suitable for the Bermuda-New York section of the Trans-Atlantic air service had been placed by the Imperial Airways.

Preparations for the British participation are being expedited as fast as possible. A great deal of ground organisation had been done including a new airport in Bermuda and obtaining permission of the Portuguese authorities to use Azores.

## STOP PRESS

LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL MAGNATE

(Special Cable).

VIENNA, Feb. 13.

A sentence of life imprisonment has been passed by a military court on Fritz Hamburger, 65-year-old Nazi industrial magnate on a charge of high treason.

It is alleged Hamburger acted as Finance Minister to the illegal Nazi Party receiving money from Germany for Austrian Black Guards.

FAMOUS ARTIST DEAD

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The death has occurred of Mark Symons, artist whose paintings of Christ in modern settings led to heated controversies.

In 1930, his picture "Were You there when they crucified my Lord" representing the crucifixion in the streets of Reading in the presence of modern crowd was an academy sensation.

MAGISTRATE DEFENDS PRESS.

RANGOON, Feb. 13.

Strong exception was taken today to the attitude of the press by Mr. R. G. B. Prescott, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who demanded the expulsion of press representatives from the Hamilton tragedy inquest on the ground that they published gruesome details.

The Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate who was holding the inquest rejected Mr. Prescott's demand as he did not consider that press representatives had yet exceeded the bounds of propriety. Further the District Magistrate whom he consulted did not think that press described details which were gruesome.

It will be recalled that Captain Hamilton and his two children were burnt to death last week when their house was gutted.—A. P.

# TABULATED ADLETS
## 1 Anna Per Word.
## Minimum Re. 1

**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

**ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted** A Strong Stenographer for employment in the Central Provinces with high speed, strong in English and well up in bookkeeping and accounts, salary Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50, apply with testimonials to Box No. 3667, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted some Depot Managers to** push sale of our various quantities of Tea for the unrepresented area with a salary of Rs. 150 per month including T.A. Apply sharp stating personality and Bank reference to Messrs. Britannia Trading Co., Ltd., 40, Canning St. (Calcutta. (3638).

**Wanted a Gujerati knowing Assis**tant for Sales and Agency Department, with sound knowledge of business, office routine and correspondence: pay according to qualifications: those with experience need only apply: Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort. (3671).

**Wanted urgently:—Influential** motor-mechanic, salary 150 and Gujarati or Deccani Stenographer. Apply personally Parker Coy, (Staff Suppliers), 22, Apollo Street, (3669).

**Wanted—Able graduates for a** Bombay trade office. Pay Rs. 100. Manager, Comrade Office, Belgaum. (3668).

### 12. TO BE LET

**To Let at 17, Club Back Road,** from 1-4-35 Ground floor Bungalow, drawing, dining, four bed rooms, modern conveniences, servants quarters, garage. Apply Mrs. Karaka, New Custom House, Ballard Pier. (3665).

### 56. EDUCATIONAL.

**Cambridge Senior and Inter**mediate privately. Classes of long standing. General Education Academy, 6, Rampart Row, Fort. (3674).

**Appear July Intermediate and Se**nior Cambridge. Guarantee course ensures success. Fees refunded on failure. University prize-winners, ex-demonstrators, ex-lecturers join staff. Last date of admission 25th February. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

**Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting** Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3619).

**Technological Institute Civil En**gineering, Rajkot, imparts practical and theoretica' sound training, with moderate fees. Period concise. Session commences March. Prospectus free. Apply. (3573).

**The Royal Homoeo and Dental** Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

### 50. PATENT MEDICINES.

**Eatable Hair Dye (Tonic). Its** 40 days internal use turns Grey Hair into Black for life. Besides, it cures wrinkles, dental troubles, increases brain power, eye sight, removes sexual weakness, impotency, keeps young Prolongs life. Price: 40 doses Rs. 11 with postage. Tibbi Laboratory, No. 7, Laheria Sarai (Bihar).

(3584)

### 69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

**To Loan Rs. 25,000 to going Bank**ing, Financial or Insurance concern. Apply Box No. 3660, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 73. AGENTS WANTED.

**Applications are invited from** persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavatam, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

**WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS**
to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balsar | Broach | Baroda |
| Borivli | Bhusaval | Dahod |
| Deolali | Dhond | Daman |
| Dhanu Road | Golvi | Karjat |
| Kasara | Lonavla | Manmad |
| Matheran | Nerai | Navsari |
| Nasik | Sholapur | Virar |

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

### 74. AGENCIES WANTED

**Gentleman with 47 years' experi**ence in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

### 75. INVESTMENTS.

**Twenty Thousand Rupees will be** invested in building and construction business. Apply Box 3661, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**Fully Equipped Printing Press with** foundry for sale. Apply Box No. 3675, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 156. MISCELLANEOUS.

**Radio Books, Newspapers, Chil**dren's Annuals, Ephemeris, Naylor's Year Book, Daily Mail Year Book, Stationery, Cash Boxes, Ladies' Fashion Books, King Company, near Central Bank, Bombay. (3672).

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch Per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | .... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | .... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | .... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | .... Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1934.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 4th February, to SATURDAY, the 16th February, 1935, both days inclusive.

W. H. WHITTINGTON.
Ag. Manager.
Bombay, 21st January 1935.

9538.

**FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.**

GINNING FACTORY AT DHULIA. FACTORY of 60 Gins in good working order prominently situated consisting of 300 H. P. compound steam engine (new) of Marshal & Sons, 50 H. P. Oil Engine, Babcock Wilcox, Tubulor Boiler, Dynamos, Godowns, Storehouses, Office and residential buildings, wells and open spaces.

For Particulars apply to:
P. H. MANOHAR,
Liquidator Solicitor,
375, Hornby Road.
Bombay.

9627

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the FRAMJI PETIT SPG. and MFG. CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Sec. 217 of the Indian Company's Act 1913 that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at Petit Building, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of February, 1935, at 4 o'clock (S.T.) for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1935.

D. M. PETIT,
C. H. PETIT,
Liquidators of the
Framji Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

9472

## Public Notices

THE CURRIMBHOY WOOLLEN & SILK MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting, a statement with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the Liquidation from the commencement of the winding up.

E. G. CURRIMBHOY,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 13th February, 1935.

9640

THE CURRIMBHOY GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the company at 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of February 1935 at 3-5 p.m. (S.T.) when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting, a statement with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the Liquidation from the Commencement of the winding up.

E. G. CURRIMBHOY,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 13th February, 1935.

9641

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company at 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of February, 1935, at 3-10 p.m. (S.T.) when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting a statement with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the Liquidation of the winding up.

E. G. CURRIMBHOY,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 13th February, 1935.
(9642)

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 12-14 Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday the 21st day of February, 1935 at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting, a statement in respect to the proceedings in and the position of the Liquidation from the Commencement of the winding up.

E. G. CURRIMBHOY,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 13th February, 1935.
(9643)

THE PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of February, 1935, at 3-20 p.m. (S. T.), when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting a statement with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the Liquidation from the commencement of the winding up.

E. G. CURRIMBHOY,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 13th February, 1935.

9644

S. S. "HOKUSHIN MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrval here on 13th February, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

9637

## Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor will drive IN STATE from the Secretariat to Council Hall on the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 14th Instant. Mayo Road South of the Secretariat and the area surrounding Wellington Fountain will be closed to all vehicular traffic as found necessary from 2-00 p.m. until after His Excellency has returned from the Council Hall.

This order is made under section 23 (4) of Act IV of 1902.

W. R. G. SMITH.
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 11th February, 1935.

9626.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following materials to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1935-36 ending 31st March, 1936, so as to reach the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 25th February, 1935 at 4 P.M.

| | Earnest Money. |
|---|---|
| 1. Petrol in bulk | Rs. 200/- |
| 2. Petrol in cans | Rs. 15/- |
| 3. Fuel Oil | Rs. 35/- |

The tenders should be accompanied with earnest money shown against each without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application on payment of Re. 1/- IN EACH CASE. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office.
Dated 8-2-1935.

9639.

## Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KARUNASHANKER PUNJARAM, MANECKCHAND KUVERJI and JIVRAJ MAKANDAS, all of Bombay, the first named being a Hindu and the last two named being Jain Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 50-52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

**The Schedule Of The Property.**

ALL THAT entire piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground with the buildings messuages tenements and other structures standing thereon situate, lying and being at Wadala in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing in aggregate 7347 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 336 and 506 of Dadar, Naigaum Division, bearing Collector's New Nos. C|14794, 14799, etc., A2|14810, 1A|14810, E|14842, F|14934, E|14839, etc., and Current Rent Roll Nos. 6485, 6495, 6494, A6512, 6510, 6540, 6490, and 6512, New Survey Nos. 1 to 11|2163, 1 and 2|2162, 2A|2162, 3|2162, 4|2162, 5|2162, 6|2162 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "F" Ward Nos. 3392 and 3398 and Street Nos. 633 and 639 and "F" Ward Nos. 3402—3403(1) and 3403(2) and Street Nos. 643, 644 and 644(A) and bounded, on or towards the East by properties bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 338 and 337 of Dadar, Naigaum Division, on the West by Sewri Cross Road, on the South by Cadastral Survey No. 335 of the said Division and on the North by Cadastral Survey Nos. 508, 507A passage and beyond the said passage by Cadastral Survey Nos. 504 and 505 of the said Division.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1935.

PURNANAND & JASUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9637

## Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI MAHOMED HADI bin MAHOMED HAJI DEHDASHTY and BIBI ZHORA, wife of the said Haji Mahomed Hadi bin Mahomed Haji Dehdashty, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in, or to, the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Old Modi Khana Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 644, New No. 5817, Old Survey No. 1061 and New Survey No. 8577 and Cadastral Survey No. 1034, Fort Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Mody Khana Street, on or towards the West by the property of Moosa Mokla, on or towards the North by the property of Karsandas Vallabhdas and on or towards the South by the property of Pestonji Hormusji Suntoke and which said messuage and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2065, Street No. 110, Mody Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1935.

NARIELVALA & FRAMROZE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9631

## Auction Sales

### MENESSE & Co.

**AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING METERIALS**

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Improvements) Messrs MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th February, 1935 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street No. 22, Case No. 86 Chambai Lane, Byculla.

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| Manyo Maru | | 29th Jan. | 20th Feb. |
| Hokushin | „ | 12th Feb. | 23rd „ |
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## 553 DEATHS IN CITY LAST WEEK
### Small-pox Causes 46 Attacks And 22 Deaths

The health returns of Bombay during the 6th week of 1935, i.e., the week ended 9th February were as under:—

The total mortality 553 was 62 less than in the last week, the death rate registered was 24.8 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 6th week of 1934 when the mortality was 577 and death rate 25.8. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1930-1934 was 532 and death rate 23.3.

Out of the total deaths, 124 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 46 attacks (including 2 cases imported from Nasik and Virar) and 22 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 2.

The number of live births registered during the week was 638 which compares favourably with that for the 6th week of 1934, viz. 567, and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1930-1934) viz. 584.

## Legal Notices

## WARRANT HELD VALID
### Magistrate Convicts 15 Gamblers Caught In Byculla Raid

Md. Hussain Amjedkhan and fourteen others, who were arrested on a gaming warrant on 29th January were convicted under Sec. 5 of te Gaming Act, by Mr. M. A. F Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court.

Accused 2, 7, 14 and 15, who had been in custody for a fortnight were sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and the rest were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 5 each in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one week.

Following a complaint from Mr. J. Mecwan residing at Shivalal Motilal Building on the Lamington Road in which he stated that lots of people gathered daily in the compound of Shivlal Mansion for the purpose of gambling and that several thefts also had taken place in the vicinity since this was begun, the Police kept a watch over the compound.

On 29th January Dy. Inspector Chowdhari of the Nagpada Police raided the compound under a gaming warrant and arrested the accused.

**Warrant Not Invalid.**

Examining the contention of the defence that the warrant was illegal inasmuch as it was directed against the whole of the compound, and not a particular portion of it, the Magistrate, in course of his judgment observed.

"In my opinion the warrant is **perfectly legal and there is** nothing ambiguous in the description of the place given in the warrant. The place is capable of a single name or description as **"compound of Shivlal Motilal** Building" and a warrant cannot be deemed illegal because the place covered by it is a wide one measuring an acre of land."

**Gaming House Proved**

Regarding the plea that, "it must be proved that the place in which the instruments of gaming are kept is used for the profit or gain of the person owning, occupying and keeping such a place before it could come within the definition of a common gaming house," the Magistrate declared that "under Section 7 of the Act, when any instruments of gaming are found in any place entered under a warrant, it shall be evidence until the contrary is proved."

## DRAMATIC COMPETITION FOR PARSI BOYS
### Bharda School Student Wins First Prize

The dramatic competition held, last Sunday, at the Regal Theatre, Bombay, proved a huge success and was well patronised by the Bombay public. Besides a large Parsi Gathering many European and Indian ladies and gentlemen attended the function and saw the wonderful acting of the Parsi youngsters.

There were eleven competitors in all of whom the following won cash prizes after a very keen competition:—

(1) Master Homi Darabshaw Sethna of the Bharda New High School won the fist prize of Rs. 50. (2) Miss. Piloo Dossabhoy Soonawalla of the St Xavier's College won the second prize of Rs. 30 and (3) Mr. Faredoon P. Parekh of the Bharda New High School won the third prize of Rs. 15.

Principal Dr. Enoch Tarapore, Miss Gordon of the Cathedral Girls' High School and Prof. C. D. Pinto acted as judges.

Prof. Pinto said acting of competitors was excellent. Specially he praised the acting of the lads of the Bharda New High School. The acting of Mr Sarosh Hormusji Vakil and Mr. Russi Kai Khusroo Commisariat was also highly spoken of, so also that of Miss Gai Bamboat and Miss. Gool Pavri. Mr. Jamshed Engineer the chairman of the Y.M.P.A., Dr. Minoo J. Fitter, Treasurer, Miss Khorshed Jalbhoy Bharda and Mr. Maneck Rustomji Wadia, Jt. Secretaries, gave all facilities to the competitors and spared no pains to make the competition a success.

Mr. Engineer thanked all in the end, and praised the Regal Cinema proprietors for giving them the theatre quite free of charge for such a good cause.

The whole proceeds of this competition will be utilised for the poor Parsi Students Funds.

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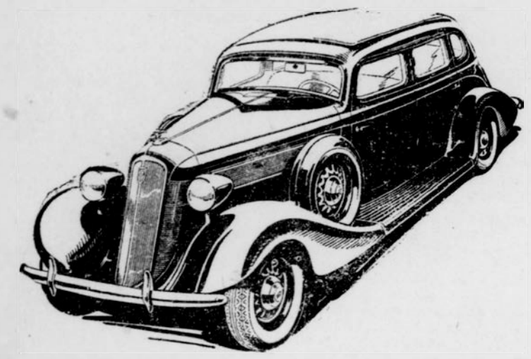
# Again Studebaker Leads.

## THE MIRACLE RIDE

### IS HERE



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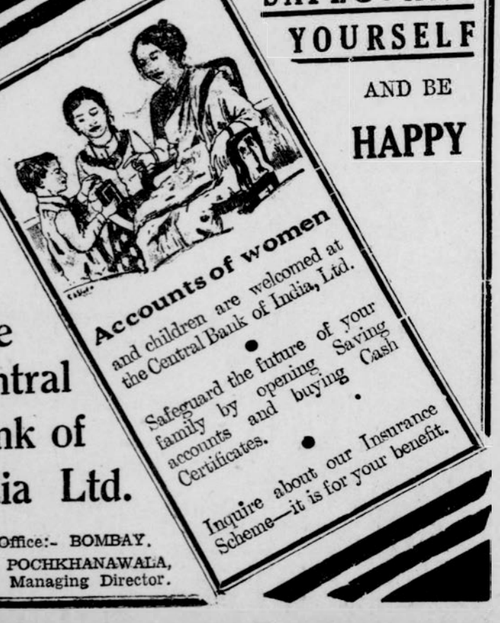
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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.


# WHAT IS MISSING

(SERIES NO. 2.)

## Competition Results

***There were Forty-Seven (47) all correct entries. The first prize of Rs. 500. Second prize of Rs. 200 and third prize of Rs. 100 are amalgamated and divided equally among the following Forty-Seven (47) successful Competitors each getting Rs. 17.***

1. A. G. KEWALRAMANEY, C/o K. S. Aiyer & Co., 49, Apollo Street, FORT.
2. MINOO BAMBOAT, 369, Dubash House, THAKURDWAR.
3. MAHOMED AHMED, Foot-Wear Store, Tajnapeth, AKOLA.
4. A. J. RODRIGUES, 9, Willingdon Town, SANTA CRUZ.
5. GANGARAM CHAUDHARI, The National City Bank of New York, FORT.
6. M. K. DAROOWALLA, Sukhnath Road, JUNAGADH.
7. SULTANABAI BUDRUDIN BARODAWALLA, Laheri Building, Room No. 16, NAL BAZAAR.
8. RAM DAS MINOCHA, C/o Shanker Das Ruplal, 364, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
9. Mrs. P. A. IRANI, BALSAR.
10. LAXMAN KASHINATH HINDLEKAR, C/o G. A. Mitbawker & Co., 59, Esplanade Road, FORT.
11. DARABSHA D. DHABAR, Dhun Building, Cross Road, DADAR.
12. H. ABDUL HAFIZ, Student, O. H. College, Inside Fateh Darwaza, H. N. 4118, HYDERABAD (Dn.).
13. KASAMALI ISMAIL CHANDUBHOY, Sultan Mansion 4th Floor, DONGRI.
14. RAMZANALI M. MANJI, 254, New Mill Ward, KURLA (G. I. P. Rly.).
15. A. G. & H. R. COMPANY, Gundala Sheri, GONDAL.
16. Mrs. JERBAI BOMANJI LIMBUWALLA, 538, Parsee Colony, DADAR.
17. A. B. THAKKAR, C/o K. S. Aiyar & Co., (Auditors), 49, Apollo Street, FORT.
18. MOHAMED AHSAN, Student, B.Sc. (Osmanea), 1370, B. Sultan Bazaar, HYDERABAD (Deccan).
19. DES RAJ MANIKTALA, C/o Dhanpatmal Jewaladas, Banker & Commission Agents, PYDHONIE.
20. MAVJIBHOY BHAWANBHOY JADESA, Hajur Bungalow, PORBUNDER.
21. SORAB F. KUTAR, 8, Motibai Street, TARDEO ROAD.
22. SALEHBHAI JAFERJEE, Kursiwalla Chawl, Shop 223, MADANPURA.
23. DEVCHAND DAMJI, Waghji Nathu's Shop, CHIRA BAZAAR.
24. S. R. GENGAR, 46, Ramnaravan Qrs., POONA 4.
25. JAMSHED SORABJEE BILLIMORIA, 583, Chandanwadi, BOMBAY 2.
26. NARANJI N. DESAI, 115 A, Palan Sujpal Buldg., Portuguese Church Street, DADAR.
27. AHMED KHAN (Staff No. 3722), Loco Machine Shop (G. I. P. Rly.), Parel Works, BOMBAY.
28. SHIRINBAI FAJLEHUSEIN DAGINAWALLA, Room 27, Laheri Building, NULL BAZAAR.
29. FIROZE D. CRAWFORD, C/o Mr. R. J. Mehta, Atmaram Building, THAKOREDWAR.
30. Miss AIMAI R. ARJANI, 17 D, Rustom Baug, BYCULLA.
31. BHANABHOY VALABHBHOY, Gaum Bhadeli, Dist BULSAR.
32. RAMRAO KESHRINATH JAYAKAR, C/o V. K. Jethabhoy & Co., 87, Kazi Syed Street, Khand Bazaar, BOMBAY 3.
33. PUNAMCHAND NAGAJI, Parsi Galli, BOMBAY.
34. MAHOMEDALI NAJAR ALI MASTER, Unwalla Chawl, Vakmodia Street, BOMBAY.
35. NARIMAN H. DOTIWALLA, Dhun Villa, Linking Road, KHAR.
36. ATIKABAI ABDULHUSEIN BOOTWALLA, Lehri Building, NULL BAZAAR.
37. Mrs. AIMY TREASURIWALLA Daruwalla Building, Marine Lines, BOMBAY.
38. ALIBHAI ESMAILJEE HARNISWALLA Dhabbu Street, Fulgali, BOMBAY.
39. SHIRIN R. MEHTA, Municipal Bhuleshwar Central Gujarati Girls' School, Opp. Fire Brigadier, BOMBAY.
40. LALCHAND HARIJAI, Pleader, LYALLPORE (Punjab).
41. NOSHIR F. KUTAR, 8, Motibai Street, Tardeo Road, BOMBAY.
42. F. S. GAE, Baria Building, 10, Pinjara Street, CRAWFORD MARKET
43. HIRANAND SAIGHAL, Pleader, Kattra Khushabian Maghiana (Jhang), PUNJAB.
44. DHARAM DEV, 20-22, Elphinstone Circle, Devkaran Nanjee Building, BOMBAY.
45. RAJABALI MULLA ALI MAHOMEDJI, Gulzare Huseini Hotel, Pak Modiya Street, BOMBAY 3.
46. A. D. KONKRAVALI, Divecha Building Room No. 7, Malcolm Baug, JOGESHWARI.
47. S. BROHMO CHAUDHURY, Sholapar, Gauhati, ASSAM.

### CONSOLATION PRIZES

***Consolation prizes of Rs. 200 are divided equally among the following forty (40) Competitors each getting Rs. 5/-***

1. Mrs. C. FISCHER, Apollo Chambers APOLLO BUNDER
2. R. L. PATIL, B.A. Class, Out House, Mokhasi Bunglow, DHARWAR.
3. J. S. BHATNAGAR, Naib Tehsildar. Kothi Palace, Irrigation UJJAIN (C. I.)
4. AIYUKHA AVAJKHA. Police Lane, BHAVNAGAR.
5. MANILAL VELJI SETH, C/o The Wadhwan Camp Mills Ltd., WADHWAN CAMP
6. F. D. SHROFF, The Parsee Music Institute Sonapur Lane, CHIRA BAZAAR.
7. GIRDHARLAL C. BAKSHI, C/o Adviser Saheb of Yasdan State, YASDAN.
8. C. S. N. SHARMA, Fort, CHIKINAGALUR.
9. K. V. OGALE, B.A., LL.B. SANGLI (S. M. C.) M. S. M. Rly.
10. K. P. SATHE, G. I. P. Railway Ticket Inspector, WARDHA C. P.
11. Mrs. J. A. LALLJEE, Standard Building, Hornby Road, FORT.
12. K. BASTI KASSIM SAHEB Merchant, Kumta, N. KANARA.
13. Mrs. G. SUBBARAO, C/o Medical Officer, Aurangabad Jail DECCAN.
14. BALKRISHNA KHIMJI PATEL Patel Building, Sihor (B. S. Rly). KATHIAWAR.
15. V. D. DALVI, B.Com., Supdtt., R. M. S., POONA
16. RICHARD MARSHALL RODRICKS Alexander Villa, Dr. Moos Road, THANA.
17. P. K. GOPALAN, Near Post Office, GUNTAKAL, Ananthpur District
18. SAYED SAFUDDIN ALI, C/o Customs Inspector PERBHANI (Deccan), Nizam's State.
19. S. MADURANAYAGAM CHETTI, Ticket Examiner, South Indian Railway NEGAPATAM.
20. PIROJA H. DALAL, B. J. Road, BANDRA.
21. M. D. DESAI, Khanduji's Street, BULSAR.
22. BLOIS L. BOCARRO, Diva (G. I. P. Rly.), Post KALYAN
23. Miss SHERA S. KIKABHOY. Station Road, CAMBAY.
24. DATTATRAYA MADHAV KULKARNI, C/o Veterinary Inspector. SURAT.
25. BADAMI VAZIRALI MOHAMEDALI. Elphinstone High School, DHOBI TALAO.
26. R. R. JOSHI Galli No. 6, Mr. Rao's House, DHULIA.
27. PRAVINRAI V. KALYANRAI VAISHNAV, M. Vora Brothers, Tajna Peth, AKOLA (Berar).
28. KHANBHOY ABDULALI, No. 3, David Jusab Lane, CALCUTTA.
29. SHAH HARILAL NATHALAL Padipole, BARODA.
30. LALEJAR GHASWALLA, Mody Baug, Ganeshkhind Road POONA,
31. Mrs. M. M. MADAN, Gold Mohurs, LONAVLA.
32. K. M. SANGHADIA, Shanti Bhuvan Street BULSAR.
33. DEVKABAI PREMJI UMARSHI, 69, Bhandari Street, BOMBAY.
34. DINA R. DOTIWALLA, 723, Parsee Colony, DADAR.
35. N. V. JUNNARKAR, C/o B. V. Junnarkar, 87, Hindu Colony, DADAR.
36. H. V. IRANI, Daver Restaurant, 76, Cawasjee Patel St., FORT.
37. SANTA SINGH, Chakarwarty Street, ANAND.
38. B. S. BASWANI, 44/8, King Edward Road, PAREL.
39. A. MOUSINHO. Central Telegraph Office BOMBAY.
40. P. S. KRISHNAMOORTHY IYER, 25, Saravarna Perumal Mudaly Street, VEPERY. P. O. Madras.

### CORRECT SOLUTION

| Illustrations | | Illustrations | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 3 | J | 16 |
| B | 13 | K | 7 |
| C | 14 | L | 8 |
| D | 12 | M | 6 |
| E | 17 | N | 11 |
| F | 9 | O | 1 |
| G | 4 | P | 10 |
| H | 15 | Q | 2 |
| I | 5 | R | 18 |

## CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING

### Hindu Girl Alleged To Have Been Criminally Assaulted By Accused

On charges of kidnapping a girl, confining her and abetment thereof, four persons were produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court and were ordered to be remanded to custody till the 27th instant.

They are Rama Babu, Jai Bai, Keshat Pandu and Shankerram Raoji.

It is stated that on December 15 last Shanker Soma Haldankar, living at Bahavalla Mansions, Lal Baug, reported to the police that his fifteen year daughter was missing since that evening.

In the course of their investigations, the girl is said to have been found at Dharavi with the first accused.

It is alleged she was taken to Borivli and other places with the assistance of accused No 3 and 4 and the first accused is alleged to have had illicit intercourse with her with the knowledge of the other accused.

Accused No 2 is the mistress of the first accused and it is stated. they had been staying as neighbours of the complainant, but shifted from their home on the same day, when the girl was reported to be missing.

## *ACCIDENT WHILE LIGHTING SEGRI*

### *Woman Receives Fatal Burns*

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner on Wednesday at an inquest held over Mariam Gulam Hussen, a Mahomedan woman aged 23. It appears that on Tuesday at 11-30 a.m. the deceased was ighting a 'segari' at her residence in Rangari Chawl, Lal Baug, when it is said, her sari accidentally caught fire. She sustained severe burns and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where she died the same evening.


THE

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**GUARANTEED CURE.**

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*Doctors call it* — 'THE CURSE OF CIVILISATION'

**Ninety per cent. of civilised people suffer from it, either knowingly or unsuspectingly. . . . And it is the prime cause of more minor sicknesses and major illnesses than anything else under the sun—it is CONSTIPATION. Learn how to conquer it, for constipation is a menace to your life. Every "off day," when you suffer from depression, heaviness, lack of energy, headache and feel all "out-o'-sorts," be warned—it is CONSTIPATION**

## MEDILAX *will put you right*

**Medilax,' containing 16 ingredients, is the world's most scientific laxative medicine. It is also the gentlest and will cleanse your system without pain or purging. It will tone you up like nothing else can, restore your vitality, make you really fit! Get 'Medilax' Brand Silver Pellets and get WELL.**

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from wholesale Agents:- WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay. INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY. Manhar Buildings, Lohar Chawl, Bombay and FRANK ROSS & Co., Ltd, Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee Calcutta.

*This is the packet to look for.*

*Compounded according to medical formula in the laboratories of :* **SAVORY & MOORE Ltd.,** *Chemists to The King* **143 New Bond Street. London, England.**

# Sports Jottings From Here And There

## Growing Decadence Among Test Players

(By J. C. MAITRA)

**NORTHERN INDIA IN RANJI TROPHY FINAL**

The Northern India Cricket Association, which gained a meritorious victory the other day against Southern Punjab in the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India, scored another great victory at the expense of Central India in the semi-final round of the North and East Zones and earned the proud distinction of playing in the final round of the Tournament. The contest went through a number of vicissitudes and thrilling episodes which are worthy of the historic battle. To start with, the Northern India skipper, G. E. B. Abell, sent in his opponents to bat, although the spin of the coin went in his favour. Apparently, the condition of the ground demanded such an adventurous step.

**ABELL'S SHREWD JUDGMENT PAYS**

The effect of Abell's decision was almost immediate. Thanks to the devastating bowling of Mubarak Ali who dismissed Wazir Ali and C. K. Nayadu for no runs, Central India had lost three wickets for 16 runs. Then Dilawar Hussein (44), Mushtaq Ali (49) C. S. Nayadu (40) and J. N. Bhaya (34), batting bravely, changed the whole complexion of the game and the sixth wicket was down at 175. A rot set in again and the remaining batsmen were routed for the addition of 17 runs only. Mubarak Ali produced the splendid analysis of 15.2 overs, 2 maidens, 29 runs and 6 wickets.

**C. S. NAYADU'S SUCCESS WITH LEATHER.**

Central India in their turn played havoc on the Northern India batsmen and bagged nine of their wickets for the paltry total of 93 runs. Here again Mubarak Ali rendered valuable assistance to his side. With the assistance of Puri who remained unbeaten to the end, he carried to the total to 143, his own contribution being 43, the highest for his side. C. S. Nayadu proved to be the most successful with the leather, capturing 5 wickets for 44 runs.

**CENTRAL INDIA STALWART'S MASSACRED**

In the second innings Central India started a procession again, losing five wickets for 25 runs. At this stage Saeed Ahmed's analysis was 8 overs, 6 maidens, 3 runs and 3 wickets. It was Bhaya again who rose to the occasion and playing faultless cricket added 98 runs to the total on his own account. He was really unfortunate to miss his century by the small margin of two runs. He was at the wicket for three hours and sent the ball fifteen times to the boundary. His is said to be the best performance in the two matches at Amritsar. Central India's innings came to a close at 195.

**ABELL AND FIDA HUSSEIN'S MARVELLOUS FEAT**

The task before Northern India was not at all easy. "With clouds overhanging and a cold breeze blowing"—a state of things far from satisfactory—they set out to make up the arrears of 243 runs and win the match. Despite C. S. Nayadu's steady bowling which brought him 5 wickets for 123 runs, and Central India's crisp fielding, they managed to collect the figure with the loss of 6 wickets only. For this marvellous achievement, they have to thank their Captain, Abell, Fida Hussein and Baqa Khan who played like Trojans and compiled 78, 81 and 41 respectively.

**GROWING DECADENCE AMONG TEST PLAYERS**

The defeat of Central India is as surprising as that of Southern Punjab. Both the losing sides boasted of a large number of players with All-India reputation. Most of them however, failed in a miserable fashion. It is time these stalwarts probed deep into the causes of their failures. They must realise that records of past achievements would not carry them success in the future, and, therefore, they must keep themselves in training and practice all round the season. The successes of some of the fresh elements should be an eye-opener to them. It also gives an indication to the selectors as to who could be depended upon with greater faith and confidence.

**FAVOURITES FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP**

By virtue of their grand success against their formidable rivals, Northern India now goes not favourite for the Championship of India. I believe it was team work more than anything else that was responsible for their remarkable victories. It gave them the confidence to win against heavy odds. I should not be at all surprised if over-confidence on the part of Central India was responsible for their downfall. They found to their cost that their bowling strength was not up to what they believed it to be. In batting, barring Bhaya, nobody gave an outstanding performance, or anything like their past reputations. None the less, Northern India thoroughly deserved their victories.

**NEED FOR SHORTENING THE SEASON.**

Northern India will now meet the winners of the Western and Southern Zones. Three matches are still to be played in he latter zones. Bombay is to meet Maharashtra next week-end. Then their winners meet Western India States for which no definite dates have been fixed. The semi-final between these two zones will be played thereafter. Therefore, three more weeks at least must elapse before the final can be played. I am afraid the season has been delayed too long. This being the first year of its existence, I suppose it could not be helped. But from next year, the Board of Control must see to it that the Tournament commences early enough to finish it by the end of January at the latest. In that case, the Quadrangular Tournament may be played along with the final match of the Championship of India. That would indeed be a fitting climax to the season. I hope the authorities will give a serious thought to this aspect of the question.

## BOMBAY IGNORED

### All Mofussil Players Chosen For New Zealand Tour

After deliberating nearly three hours at the Cecil Hotel, Delhi on Sunday, the I. H. F. Selection Committee, Messrs. P. Gupta, Jagannath, M. A. Masood, A. C. Chatterjee and Major Tuney selected the following players for making the trip to New Zealand and this selection is subject to confirmation by the Council says 'The Hindu".

The team is: B. T. Blake (Sind) and N. Mukerjee (Bengal)—Goal; P. Das (Bengal), Mahamad Hussain (Manavadar) and Rashid Ahmed (Punjab)—Backs; E. Nestor (Bengal), M. N. Masud (Manavadar) M. J. Gopalan (Madras) and Karammad Naeem (Punjab)—Halves: Shahabuddin (Manavadar), L. Davidson (Bengal), Dhyanchand (Army), Rup Singh (Gwalior), R. J. Carr (Bengal), the Ruler of Manavadar and B. P. Agnihotri (U. P.)—Forwards.

It was not known to the selectors whether Rup Singh and R. J. Carr would be available and in case Rup Singh cannot make the trip, he will be replaced by P. P. Fernandez of Sind. In case Carr fails, he will be replaced by Frank Wells of U. P., the former Punjab and Bengal player. If any of the goalies fail, Francke of Madras will deputise, Sharma of U. P. any vacancy among backs, S. M. Khan of Bhopal among halves, and Harban Singh of Punjab among forwards.

The team will sail from Bombay on April 20, reaching Wellington by the middle of May and tour ten weeks in New Zealand. There is a likelihood of matches being arranged in Australia on the return voyage.

## NEW WORLD RECORD IN BILLIARDS

### Joe Davis Makes Break Of 2,002 Under Baulk Line Rule

LONDON, February 12.

The English billiard player Joe Davis made a break of 2,002 and established a new world record under the Baulk line Rule, beating McConachy's 1,943. Davis is playing against Reece.—Reuter

## DEMON BOWLER AT 80

The Rev. J. F. C. Danning, Vicar of Denford, near Hungerford, is 80, but he still plays cricket for Hungerford.

He's a demon underhand bowler. Took 35 wickets in 85 overs last season.

Averaged 7.9 runs per wicket, and Once took nine wickets for one run.

That's why the club has just made him a presentation and has appointed him president instead of secretary.

## DAVIS CUP CHANGE

### Qualifying Competition Abolished

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 12.

The qualifying competition for the Davis Cup has been abolished as a result of the voting, which was done by correspondence. The votes were 20 for and 7 against. The suggestion that the competition be held biennially was defeated by 19 votes against 13.

## NEW HORSES FOR INDIA

The following new horses have been shipped to India:—

LEATHERETTE 3 year old brown gelding by Teamster-Deer Play. Won twice in six outings last season.

VASILOFF 4 year old chestnut colt by Heverswood—Vasla. Placed four times in seven outings last season.

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY, 3 year old filly by St. Jerome—Happy-Go-Lucky. Unplaced in eight outings.

A resolution condemning the Communal Award and declaring a persistent campaign against it until it is replaced by a better one based on joint electorate system was passed at a meeting held at Jubbulpore on Sunday. Mr Manohar Krishna Golwalker of C. P. presiding.

# Unsuccessful Candidate Moves Court To Set Aside Election

## Mr. Udesi Alleges All Sorts Of Malpractices And Corruption On Polling Day In "B" Ward In The General Election Held On January 22

**A petition to declare invalid and set aside the election of Corporators elected on January 22nd last is being filed in the Small Causes Court on Wednesday before the Chief Judge (Md. Chitre).**

**The respondents are the whole of the successful candidates in "B" Ward, headed by Dr. Poonsi Meisheri.**

**The petitioner is one of the unsuccessful candidates, Mr. Kanji Udeshi, who was last but one of the 16 unsuccessful candidates polling only 587.**

**The grounds on which the election is sought to be set aside are various alleged irregularities and malpractices, such as undue influence, coercion, illegal and corrupt practices, impersonation, intimidation and obstruction, etc.**

**Mr. H. R. Pardivala, Barrister-at-Law presented the petition on behalf of Mr. Udeshi which was admitted.**

### Grounds Of Petition

In his petition Mr. Kanji Udeshi sets out the following grounds amongst others on which he prays that the whole election should be declared invalid and set aside:—

(a) That the said election was conducted in a manner contrary to law and practice.

(b) That candidates and their agents were allowed to enter and move about freely inside the polling enclosure and to canvass votes therein.

(c) That some candidates and their agents even found their way inside the ballot room and there exercised.

1. undue influence, by prevailing upon the voters and actually conducting them to their own ballot boxes;

2. Coercion, by snatching away voting papers from the hands of voters who showed an inclination to vote for other candidates; and

3. Illegal and corrupt practices, by removing the symbols and photographs of other candidates from their respective boxes, and by removing votes already cast from the boxes of rival candidates and inserting them into their own boxes.

**Wholesale Impersonation**

(d) That candidates and their agents were allowed to examine, from time to time, the registers showing the names and numbers of persons who had not already voted, thus causing and facilitating gross and wholesale impersonation of absent voters.

(e) That voting papers were issued indiscriminately to all persons who presented themselves, without care and caution being taken to ascertain the identity of the voters, such negligence and lack of systematic arrangements causing and encouraging an extensive system of impersonation of voters who were either dead or absent or late in arriving at the poll.

(f) That voters were allowed to go out of the polling enclosure without depositing their voting papers in the ballot boxes, and carrying such papers with them, thus causing and promoting a regular trafficking in votes on a wide scale between voters and candidates for small monetary considerations.

**Intimidation And Obstruction**

(g) That in several cases, vo-

Continued in Col. 5).

# Krishna Prasad & Ranbirsingh In Devastating Form

## CONTEST FOR HARD COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

The strong breeze that was blowing in the afternoon, yesterday unsettled many of the players who had to play in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championship Tournament at the Hindu Gymkhana. Barring the encounter in Mixed Doubles between Miss Phillips and Azim and Miss L. M. Merchant and K. M. Merchant, all the matches were decided in straight sets. Krishna Prasad, Azim and Gupte recorded surprisingly easy victories against Wanarse, Row and R. Prasad on their way to quarter finals of the Men's Singles.

**CHOPRA AND WAGLE OVERWHELMED.**

While the unceremonious elimination of Adalja and Rao from the Men's Doubles was a foregone conclusion, the defeat of Wagle and Chopra at the hands of Krishna Prasad and Ranbirsingh so cheaply was unexpected. The losers were completely rattled by the devastating service of Ranbir Singh, despite the fact that he was penalised by the umpire for foot faulting on four occasions and the terrific smashes of both the winning players, who now enter the semi-finals of the event.

**SOME HARD FIGHTS IN MIXED DOUBLES.**

In Mixed Doubles, Mrs. Bell and Tew proved too good for their antagonists. The losing couple Mrs. Brand and Suvarna did not evince the same amount of understanding and team-work as their victors. While Mrs. Geisse and Schender put up a brave show against Miss Leela Row and Bobb and wrested three and four games from them in two sets respectively.

While Miss Talyarkhan and Santook fought hard for supremacy against Miss Tyrrell and Pitt, just failing to hook the equalisers in each set, the Merchants extended Miss Phillips and Azim to the length of three sets. Azim's brilliant net-play told in the end.

In the Tennis Markers Tournament, Kaltimoni of the Hindu Gymkhana beat Oomer of the Commercial Gymkhana and Abaji of the Victoria Mary Gymkhana beat Mahadu of the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana with case.

**THE RESULTS.**

GENTS' SINGLES.

Krishnaprasad beat Wanarse 6—2, 6—2.

S A Azim beat M R Row 6—0, 6—0.

A G Gupte beat R Prasad 6—4, 6—3.

GENTS' DOUBLES.

Krishnaprasad and Ranbirsingh beat Ramnath Chopra and R A Wagle 6—2, 6—3.

E V Bobb and A C Pereira beat Adalja and Y S Rao 6—1, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Bell and J E Tew beat Mrs. Brand and N R Suvarna 6—2, 6—2

Miss Phillips and Azim beat Miss L M Merchant and K M Merchant, 6—2, 1—6, 8—6.

Miss Tyrell and A M D Pitt beat Miss Talyarkhan and Santook 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Leela Row and E V Bobb beat Mrs. Geisse and Schueder, 6—3, 6—4.

**TENNIS MARKERS TOURNAMENT 1935.**

Kaltimoni beat Oomer 6—1, 6—4.

Abaji beat Mahadu, 6—2, 6—1.

Adam W.o. Baboo Shivram.

### TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

**COURT NO. 1 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)**
**GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.**
J E Tew vs. A G Gupte.
followed by
**GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.**
A M D Pitt and J E Tew vs E V Bobb and A C Pereira.
**COURT NO. 2 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)**
**LADIES' SINGLES.**
Miss Leela Row vs. Mrs. G. Johnstone.
followed by
**LADIES' DOUBLES.**
Mrs. Clayton and partner vs. Miss L M Merchant and Mrs. Shivdasani.
**COURT NO. 3 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)**
**GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.**
A Peerbhoy vs. O Sutton.
followed by
**GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.**
R K Sanghani vs. Ranbirsingh.
**COURT NO. 4 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)**
**LADIES' SINGLES.**
Mrs. R E Osborne-Carey vs. Miss C M Phillips.
**ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE COURT.**
**MIXED DOUBLES.**
Mrs. R E Osborne-Carey and Mr. O Sutton vs. Mrs. H B Clayton and Mr. A C Pereira.
**GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.**
H. H. Savantwadi and Mundkur vs. A G Gupte and N R Suvarna.
**MIXED DOUBLES.**
Azim and Miss Phillips vs. Miss. Tyrell and A M D Pitt.
**LADIES' DOUBLES.**
Miss Leela Row and Mrs. Row vs. Miss Talyarkhan and Mrs. Geisse.
**TENNIS MARKER TOURNAMENT.**
**At Hindu Gymkhana Court: 3 p.m.**
Sarjoo Prasad vs. Mania.
Ganpat vs. Abaji.
Adam vs. Kasam.

## GWALIOR CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

### W. H. Brady's Go Down To Apollo A. A.

There was a poor attendance to witness last evening's game in the Gwalior Cup Hockey Tournament when the Apollo A. A. met the W. H. Brady Sports Club and beat them by 2 goals to 1.

The game itself was a dull affair there being little to chose between the teams. From the commencement the Apollo forwards attacked and Soares, their centre-forward scored. Lemon-time arrived without any addition to the score. On resumption Brady's equalised through Alvarez who went over to centre-forward and from the bully scored a fine solo goal bringing the teams on level terms. The Apollo attacked and Gibbs put his side further ahead, after the goal-keeper had saved from C. D'Souza. There was no further scoring in the match and Apollo A.A. left the field as winners.

D'Silva and Premlal showed up well for the winners while Alvarez was the one who did well for the losers. The inside-left of the Apollo showed clever stickwork; but it was a pity he played without colours. The W. I. F. A. should see to it that no player, gets on to the field without his side's colour.

THE RESULT:—
W. H. BRADY .... 1 goal
APOLLO A.A. ..... 2 goals
THE TEAMS:—
W. H. BRADY: M. Frenchman; Cabral and D'Aguiar D'Silva, Alvarez and Mohideen: Fernandez, Gomes, Mendonza, Newnes and Baptista.

APOLLO A.A.: Claire: Smith and Barnett: Blake, Premlal and Rebeiro: D'Silva, Gibbs, Soares, D'Souza and Francis.

Umpires: McManus and Kapadia.

There will be a lapse of four days in the above Tournament as the Cooperage is engaged for sports.

MONDAY'S GAME.

City Police vs. G.I.P. Rly. at 5-30 p.m.

### *Notice To Pay Up Alleged Debt*

(From A Correspondent)

AGRA CITY, Feb. 13

Lala Padmanand of Agdatne, proprietor of the firm Agra, Messrs. Kalyandas Kapurchand, jewellers, has served a notice through Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal, Advocate, Agra, on Mahant Damodarlal of Nathdwara and his wife, Shrimati Hansa Devi, to repay the debt of Rs. 38,000 which it is alleged, they owe to the firm, within ten days, otherwise it was declared the firm would be compelled to see the help of the Court.

### Hindi Class At Dadar

The Hon. Secretary, Dadar Congress Committee writes:—

Several men and women students have approached us with a view to attend the Hindi class and about eight ladies have registered their names uptil now. We have, therefore, decided to conduct a separate class for ladies from to-day (Thursday) in the hall of this Committee's office from 5 to 6 p.m. for three periods a week.

The ladies who desired to join these classes should see Smt. Shantabai Vengsarkar, a member in charge of the class for ladies at her residence near Tilak Bridge.

### Gambling Convictions

Kusha Ganoo and Laxman Baboo who were arrested by the DeLisle Road Police on January 3 following a raid carried out on the premises of B. D. D. Chawl No. 21, were on Wednesday fined by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, Rs. 25, in default to six weeks' hard labour and Rs. 5 or one week's hard labour, respectively.

Baboo Narayan and Appa Bhuwa who were arrested on February 4 by the DeLisle Road Police following a gambling raid carried out on the premises of Sitaram Khumbar Chawl were on Wednesday sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, to pay a fine of Rs. 30, in default to suffer 3 weeks' hard labour and Rs. 5, in default to one week's rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

(Continued from Col. 7).

ters were prevented by intimidations and obstructions from freely exercising their right to vote.

(h) That several candidates and their agents lavishly treated prospective voters to all sorts of refreshments with a view to influence them in the casting of their votes.

(i) That complaints were made at the time and place to the Polling Officers of these corrupt and illegal practices but no heed was paid to them.




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# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 11, 1991
Muslim: Jilkad 9, 1353
Parsi: Shehrever 11, 1304
Sunrise: 7h 8m
Sunset: 6h 38m
High Tide: 9-16 22-46
Low Tide: 4-24 15-32

Opening of the Jeffreys Wing, British Military Hospital, by Viscountess Cantelupa, Colaba, 11-30 a.m.
University Senate Meeting, 1 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council 2 p.m.
English mail steamer s.s. 'Strathaird' arriving, 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 15

Bombay University: Convocation for Conferring degrees, Sir C. J. University Hall, 1 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Anglo-Scottish Education Society's Schools: Annual Athletic Sports, Cooperage, 3 p.m.

RATIONALIST ASSOCIATION DINNER

The annual dinner of the Rationalist Association of India will be held at Mongini's to-night at 8-30 p.m. after the annual meeting which commences at 8 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Mayebashi Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th instant, and is due to arrive here on Saturday afternoon the 16th at 5-0 p.m.

PROTEST AGAINST COMMUNAL AWARD

A public meeting of Hindus was held to protest against the Communal Award, in Kalbadevi, Arya Samaj Hall, on Tuesday evening. Speeches were made by Pundit Vijayshankar, Syt. Vallabhdas R. Mehta, Advocate, Pundit Ogle, Pundit Nandkishor and others, exhorting the audience to continue agitation until the Communal Award was abolished.

Resolutions were passed condemning and rejecting the Communal Award.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Karanja' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 20th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

As the English Mail Steamer s. s. 'Strathaird' is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Thursday the 14th instant, the following will be the latest hour of posting on that day at the Bombay G. P. O. of Parcels for the offices in Iraq, Persian Gulf and Persia.

Parcels upto 11 a.m. on 14-2-1935

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G. P. O. before the above-mentioned hour.

## DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Ladies Should Listen" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Of Human Bondage" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Cat and The Fiddle". Today at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Hayat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Iron Duke" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Great Expectations". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kaliya Mardan" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Ghoul". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Anokha Prem" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Chu-Chin-Chow" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Red Rider" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. Selection of European music. 2 p.m. Close down. European programme. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. A Violin and Pianoforte Recital. 7 p.m. Talk: "The Causes of War." By Aldous Huxley. 7-15 p.m. A Celebrity concert. 8 p.m. Empire relay. 8-45 p.m. Weather report and news bulletin. 9 p.m. Time signal. Indian programme. General news in Hindi and Commercial news. 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar 9-30 p.m. Light music. SB from Ahmed Dilawar. 10 p.m. Dinkerao Ammembai. Harmonium. Kamoo. Tabla. 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

## Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Western Studio Orchestra. Leader, Frank Thomas. 8-30 p.m. Evensong. relayed from Westminster Abbey. 9-15 p.m. Nightmare Series.* A Story by Marjorie Bowen, told by the Author. 9-30 p.m. A Light Programme. 10-15 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. An Organ Recital, by Laurence Crosthwaite, relayed from St. Michael's College, Tenbury. 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

## Thana District Board Vice-President

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 12.

At a meeting of the Thana District Local Board held this afternoon under the presidentship of Khan Saheb A. A. Divkar, Mr. Parashram Ramnarayan Sheth of Bhiwandi was elected vice-president of the board. His rival Mr. T. R. Pradhan was defeated.

The standing committee was then elected.

N. S. TALUKA BOARD PRESIDENT

Mr. J. B. C. Norohna was elected president of the North Salsette Taluka Local Board (in place of Mr. Raghunath Bapuji Kharkar, who died two days after his election as president) at the meeting of the board held today.

At the All-India Industrial Exhibition, Poona: (From left to right) Mr. Purohit, proprietor of "Novelties," Mr. P. B. Advani, Director of Industries, Bombay; Mr. Gharpure, Secretary, Exhibition Committee.

# ALWAYS STOOD FOR "UNITED FRONT" ACTION

## Joglekar Denies Allegations & Says, Red T. U. C. Took Initiative In "Labour Week" Programme

Mr. K. N. Joglekar has issued a statement on behalf of the All-India Red Trade Union Congress on the course of which he says:

The secretary of the A. I. T. U. Congress has issued a statement to the Press criticising the Red T. U. C. and the A. I. Press Workers' Federation for withdrawing their co-operation from the "Labour Week," announced by the A. I. T. U. C. The statement is full of mis-statements and is, I think, a calculated attempt to create an impression that the R. T. U. C. and the A. I. P. W. F. are against United Action of the working class. However the facts are quite the opposite.

UNITED FRONT ACTION

Mr. Pathak admits that the R. T. U. C. and the A. I. P. W. F., wrote to A. I. T. U. C. proposing United Front Action during the Labour Week. This certainly shows that the R. T. U. C. and P. W. F. are not only not against United Front Action, but are the first to take initiative in the matter. The R. T. U. C. has always stood for a united front of action and has taken initiative in proposing such action to the A. I. T. U. C. and to other class organisations of workers.

Mr. Pathak, if he only cares to see his office records, will find that on the question of the Labour Demonstration at the time of the Congress Session, the Lenin Day and the Independence Day, there were similar proposals from the R. T. U. C. and P. W. F. for united front action and it is not for any fault of the R. T. U. C. or the P. W. F. that Mr. Pathak's organisation did not agree to have a United Action.

NO INVITATIONS TO THEM

Now let us examine the facts in the present case: 1. The E. C. of Mr. Pathak's A. I. T. U. C. met in Nagpur on the 3rd and 4th January and decided to celebrate Labour Week, 'in alliance with other Anti-Imperialist groups in the country," and yet no invitations were sent to the R. T. U. C. or A. I P. W. F. till they took the initiative and offered co-operation.

2. The P. W. F. wrote to the A. I. T. U. C on the 30th January 1935 proposing joint action "during the Labour Week" and not for any specific day of the week), on the basis of an agreed programme on the following four points:

(a) Condemnation of the J. P. C. Report;

(b) Forging of a United Front of Action of the whole working class against the General Capitalist offensive;

(c) Mobilisation of support to Ahmedabad Strikers and condemnation of the Gandhi Settlement; and

(d) General organisational drive for strengthening class Trade Unions.

(3) The R. T. U. C. also wrote to the A. I. T. U. C. on the 31st January 1935 to the same effect as the A. I. P. W. F.

(4) The A. I. T. U. C. writes to the R. T. U. C. and A. I. P. W. F. on the 1st February 1935 calling upon their co-operation "to make the Labour Week successful and the opposition to the J. P. C. Report effective," and inviting the representatives of the R. T. U. C. and A. I. P. W. F. for a joint conference on the 2nd, "to discuss the basis for a united front and chalk out the agreed programme for the Labour Week." (In this also no reservation is made of any day for the exclusive use of the A. I. T. U. C. or for any organisational drive exclusively for the strengthening of the A. I. T. U. C. Unions.)

ARGEED PROGRAMME

It is, therefore, clear from the letters of the R. T. U. C. and the A. I. P. W. F. on the one hand, and of the A. I. T. U. C. on the other, that the meeting of the representatives on the 2nd February, was to draw up an agreed programme for the United Front for the "Labour Week" (inverted commas are of the Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C., Mr. D. L. Pathak, himself.)

Both parties, therefore, knew that the united front was to be for the whole of the "Labour Week" and that it was to be on an agreed programme. It is on this basis that I attended the representatives conference in the Congress House on the 2nd February on behalf of the R. T. U. C. and the A. I. P. W. F.

When I arrived at the meeting, I was about 15 to 20 minutes late. The meeting was already in progress and the resolution against J. P. C. Report was under consideration. Mr. Pathak says, "at the outset it was made clear that the United Front was only on the issue of the J. P. C. report and that the A. I. T. U. C. reserved its right to carry on an organisational drive during the week in co-operation with the C. S. Party. This principle was accepted etc." I do not know if this was accepted before I arrived at the meeting. I had no knowledge of any such understanding nor was I informed about it by the President. I took part in the Conference on the basis of the principle accepted by the A. I. T. U. C., in its letter, that the United Front was to be for the "Labour Week" as such and on an agreed programme.

# CITY FATHERS MUST MOBILISE AGAINST NEW MOTOR TAXATION

## Maniben Kara Condemns It As Inequitable Burden On Agricultural Transport

Miss Maniben Kara writes:—

The Corporation will be discussing to-day the question of the Government proposals about the enhancement of tax on Motor vehicles on a resolution given notice of by Prof. Soares. This question has been agitating the minds of the motor vehicle owners in the presidency for the last two months. It has also received some attention from the general public. Prof. Soares deserves the thanks of all concerned for having given an opportunity to the Municipality to express its opinion on this important question by tabling a resolution.

The Government proposal deserves the attention of the Corporation, not merely because it will result in a loss to the Municipal revenue, but also because it vitally affects an important trade in the city and seeks to place an inequitable burden on a particular section of the transport trade and enhances the burden of taxation on industry and the general public.

As a civic body interested in the well-being of all the sections of the city's population and in the growth and development of the trade and industry in the city, the Bombay Corporation must raise its powerful voice against this measure contemplated by the Government.

IMPLICATIONS OF NEW TAX.

The Government has disguised this move under the cloak of a proposal for the unification of the various taxes on motor vehicles and has held out the tempting bait of the abolition of tolls. But behind this outwardly beneficial proposal of the Government is lurking the desire of increasing the revenue, and of transferring a large part of the tax burden from the shoulder of the private car owners to the bent backs of the owners of commercial taxis, buses, lorries etc.

In response to the agitation of the private car owners organised by the Western India Automobile Association, the Government has decided upon the abolition of tolls. But the private car owners are getting much more than what they ever demanded or expected. The tolls will be abolished, and over and above that, they will get a reduction in the amount of taxes they have to pay at present. This explains why the W. I. A. A. hailed the proposal with delight, in contrast to all other owners of motor vehicles.

BURDEN ON AGRICULTURISTS.

The Government proposal weighs heavily on the owners of buses and lorries all over the presidency. In the moffusil and the countryside, buses are rendering a most useful service to the community at large by the cheap and swift transport of goods and men. These are subject to the payment of tolls. But even if the benefit that will accrue to them by the abolition of tolls is taken into consideration, even then the new proposals of the Government subject them to an increase in taxation varying from 5 to 346 per cent.

It should be clear therefore that if the Government succeeds in getting this measure passed it will impose a heavy burden on the vital service of the transport of agricultural goods and the agriculturists. It may result in closing of a number of very useful bus services. It will certainly benefit the Railways who will be freed from the competition of the buses but will leave the poor agriculturists to the tender mercies of the railways for the transport of their goods. It is sheer irony therefore that the Government should seek to justify these proposals in spite of their professed solicitude for the agricultural classes.

But the proposed tax weighs most heavily on the lorries, buses and taxies plying for hire in such towns as Bombay, Ahmedabad, etc. who are ordinarily not subject to the burden of tolls. By reasons of the peculiar conditions of their trade, these vehicles are never required to pass the city limits and thus are always exempted from the payment of tolls. The abolition of tolls does not therefore confer any benefit on them. To them therefore the new taxation is an unmitigated evil.

## GIVE US BACK OUR LOST VOTES

### "B" Ward Electors Demand To Municipal Authorities In Public Meeting

A public meeting of the citizens of "B" Ward, Bombay was held to protest against the Municipal Authorities at Dongri, maidan on the 10th February at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Virchand Panachand presided the meeting.

There was a large attendance of the public and among those present were Shaith Ratansee Jaitha, Mr. M. S. Chaudhry. Mr. B. P. Varman and Mr. Mahomed Yousuf.

Mr. Mahomed Yousuf appealed to the president and the audience to appoint a Committee to get back the Lost Voting rights of the "B" Ward voters The speaker's strong protests against the unimaginaable negligence of the municipal authorities were all received by the audience with cheers.

A resolution was passed and the following persons were appointed in the Committee. (1) Shaith Virchand Panachand (2) Sheth Ratansee Jaitha (3) Sheth Bachoobhai Zaveri, (4) Mr. Mahomed Yousuf, (5) Mr. M. S. Chaudhry.

The following resolution was moved from the chair (I) The above appointed Committee is authorised to request the Municipal Commissioner and the Mayor of Bombay to give the lost voting rights to the residents of "B" Ward who have lost their votes in the said election, which was mainly due to the irregularities of the Municipal authorities, on receiving the signatures of those who had lost. This general meeting of the "B" Ward residents of Bombay also empowers the said Committee to request the Municipalities to cancel the Bogus votes and consider the Legal rights of the voters. In the event of failure on the part of the said Authorities the committee is requested to take necessary steps within its limit in order to get back the lost rights."

The following resolution was also declared passed unanimously "(2) This meeting of the citizens of "B" Ward Bombay held under the presidency of Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah at Dongri on the 10th February 1935 expresses its deep resentment against the reported irregularities and alleged malpractices adopted on the last Municipal election held on the 22nd ultimo and requests the authorites to investigate and inquire into the matter and do the necessary for what has happened it also requests to modify the electoral roll in such a way that such malpractices should not be practised next time and thus the evils may be avoided."

The president was requested to send the above resolution to the Municipal Commissioner and to the Mayor of Bombay by Sheth Ratansee Jetha the president to sign the resolution.

Mr. Mahomed Yousuf thanked the president and Mr. Bachoobhai Zaxer for the trouble they had taken for the residents or "B" Ward, and stressed that their presence at such a critical moment will never be forgotten. With a hearty vote of thanks the meeting dispersed at about 12-30 night

# In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

### The Motorist As Artist

Is speed the only or one of the causes of ordinary motoring street-accidents?

One does not find a satisfactory answer to this important question in the discussion that has been carried on in these columns, and in which an excellent lead has been given by Mr. Kamdar who would appear to be one of the few motorists who set greater store by the social decencies demanded of the whole class in the handling of that complicated perfect, but in the hands of fools and imbeciles, lethal, toy, the modern automobile.

### Wanted: Decent Feeling

It is quite remarkable and as significant that the discussion (to call it that in the absence of any other term) should be conducted on what may be described as a pseudo-Marxian class-war basis, namely, that of motorists v. pedestrians and that sides should be taken according as one fancied oneself lord-almighty dashing through the 'canaille' of pedestrians or the 'canaille' themselves. As Mr. Kamdar points out, some of the things said in cold print would disgust any person with normal sensiblities and common humanity: they reek with sadistic stench.

After all, the callous pedestrian who comes in the way of the joy-riding motorist pays the dearest price with the loss of limb of life and one imagines the injured or deceased person earns exemption from being offered as the provocation for the motorists bilious outburst or billingsgate: even the terroristic troskeyfied proletariat does not believe in a sadistic debauch of slaughter.....

### Epoch Of Street-Accidents

The truth of the matter is that there is no question of taking sides in the matter of genuine accidents and the unfortunate motorist is not infrequently found to be as much concerned about a street-accident as any sensitive passer-by. One does not imagine a motorist need be a monster 'individually' and if the property laws of our essentially capitalistic, society favour him to the disadvantage of the non-property-owing class he or she is not to blame.

If to-day human-life is valued at less than a dog's and violence accepted as the special style of the epoch—the epoch of gangsters, criminals of every description, dictators, crooks, pedagogues —, well, one takes the world as one finds it.

### An Authority Speaks

To revert, however to the main theme of this article namely the factor of speed in accidents:—Not long ago the present writer read in a sporting journal an article written by one of the world champions in motor-racing and he proves that speed has nothing to do with street-accidents: on the contrary. All accidents according to this eminent artist—for, he maintains that, in motoring, a man or woman could be either an artist or....or ....a clumsy fool (to be polite)—are avoidable if the motorist took certain technical precautions and saw to it, after a thorough-going test, that the little toy was foolproof.

### Auto-Slogans

No. our friends of the Motor Vehicles Department have their limitations and since they are neither omniscient nor omnipotent the motorist owes it to himself, herself and the whole world wanting to be knocked down and run over on the King's highway to carry out the tests before taking the wheel. One might sloganise the whole situation (W.I.A.A. to please note):

(1) A good motorist is an 'artist'
(2) He (or she) 'never' gets involved in an 'avoidable accident
(3) 'Speeding without accidents' means a 'good' motorist.
(4) 'Technical efficiency' sums up the highest motoring 'virtue'
(5) A 'good' motorist has no 'nerves':

he (or she) possesses or does not possess skill, judgment, nervous training and control contributing to the highest motoring efficiency

and so on.

## UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

### Stages "It's A Boy"

The welcome smoothness with which the students of the University School of Economic and Sociology carried through on Monday at the Opera House the three acts of the farce "It's A Boy" by Austen Melford should be, for them and their first stage effort, no small achievement.

Throughout the evening the players displayed an air of efficient confidence not by any chance usual to such amateur undertakings. It is a compliment they have earned. And, it is, certainly, more than merely "faith in providence" as the programme modestly suggested that has been responsible for the stage success. It is the skill of Reginald Blackburn who produced the play and his colleagues who co-operated with him that earned the evening's tribute. It was again a happy sight to see two of the city's leading educational institutions, the School of Economics and Sociology and the Sir J. J. School of Art helping a common cultural enterprise.

Miss Iris Bird, who first came into prominence at the School of Art entertainment some months ago is already known for her talents. She maintained as the "parlour-maid with ideas" her reputation.

Reginald Blackburn played to perfection the Yorkshire man from Bradford. Dudley Leake and Mrs. Bagle played by George Bunyan and Boman Dastur were graphic contrast or may be counter points. The solicitor played by Mr. Emanuel Simeon was appropriately officious and pettyfogging. Anita Gunn was acted with intelligent skill by Milerd Neunes. She should have been more positively a nuisance. So should Mr. Bagle rendered by N. K. Suntoke more obviously absurd Miss Amy Patel's delineation of the patiently suffering wife was faithful. She should have on occasions impatient.

Miss Iris Bird and Amy Patel of Sir J. J. School of Art were awarded medals by Prof. C. N. Vakil, President of the Students Union of the School. They were presented by Lady Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

Kumari Medha Jodha's "Naman Nritya" was a charming prelude to the performance.

## WORLD TOURISTS IN BOMBAY

### Sir Julien And Lady Cahn Leave For Delhi

Sir Julien Cahn, the well-known cricketer and philanthropist, arrived in Bombay by the "Empress of Britain" on Wednesday.

Sir Julien and Lady Cahn are on a world tour. They lunched at the Government House, and left for Delhi in a special saloon by the Punjab Mail.

While in India, they will be the guests of H. E. Lord Willingdon and will join the "Empress of Britain" on 20th inst.

A party of 150 tourists landed in Bombay by the same boat and went round the city.

PATNA, Feb. 13.

His Excellency the Governor opened this morning the police conference at the Secretariat.

The conference was attended by the members of the Indian Police Service in the province.

The proceedings of the conference are not open to the press.—A. P.


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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1935

# CONDEMNED BY ALL

The Indian Merchants' Chamber deserves congratulation. In its special general meeting it passed unanimously the resolution condemning the J.P.C. scheme "as conceived in a spirit of imperialist domination and economic exploitation." The merchant community can speak with unique authority on the commercial aspects of the J.P.C. scheme. It has done so and we are glad that it has not minced words and has unhesitatingly spoken the plain truth about the so-called Constitution. It is equally gratifying that the resolution was passed unanimously inspite of a couple of speeches conceived in a spirit of apologetic timidity and based on an argument which has no real relation to the fundamental issue. Mr. Subedar's address was characteristically effective in exposing the constitutional sham that is being sought to be palmed off on India. 'British statesmen", he declared, "are underrating not only the intelligence of the Indians but their sense of humour when they make out that the shortcomings of the proposed Constitution are due, not to the selfishness and greed of Britain, but to the inherent defects of the situation in India itself." Therein Mr. Subedar has correctly interpreted the central truth about the new Constitution.

### Apt Reply

Several speakers at the meeting made out that with numerous extraordinary powers vested in the Governor-General and the Governors the proposed Constitution was anything but democratic. It is interesting to note that Mr. Winston Churchill himself questioned the democratic character of the India Bill in his speech in the Commons during the second reading of the Bill. He asked if communal franchise was democracy, if so many second Chambers meant democracy and if it was democracy to have indirect election. It is true that what Mr. Churchill tried to make out was that so long as communal differences remained in India, democratic self-government would be impossible. An apt reply to this argument was given by Sir Phiroze Sethna in the Council of State when in the course of the debate of the J.P.C. Report he observed that "to suggest that Britishers alone could hold the scales even between the races and communities was a calumny" and that it was sheer "acme of vanity to suggest that the gift of impartiality had been bestowed by Providence on Britishers alone."

### Freedom Is Won, Not Given

It is encouraging to note that neither the Bombay merchants nor Liberals like Mr. P. N. Sapru are much impressed by Sir Samuel Hoare's statement on Britain's pledge about Dominion Status. When even a politician like Mr. Lansbury forgets all about his support to the Congress demand of a Constituent Assembly or his Party's support to India's right of self-determination and merely asks Government to send some more Commissioners to India to "consult" Indians, it is not surprising that every few, if any, British politicians realise how their tactics are trying the patience of even Moderate Indians. Mr. Sapru stated in the Council of State that if Dominion Status, as understood in the Commonwealth was not embodied in the preamble to the new Bill, "Britain should not blame the Indian youth if they worked for Indian independence.' That is no longer a problematical position. The Congress includes both youths and elders and they are all working for independence. Mr. Nagindas Master, an elderly leader and Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, contributed a most realistic touch to the discussion in the Indian Merchants' Chamber when he observed that if Indians wanted Swaraj they could get it not as a favour from outsiders but by their own strength. We sincerely hope merchants will not lag behind any other section of their countrymen in helping the nation to develop sufficient strength to wrest full freedom from unwilling hands.

# Govt. Servants And Reforms

Government servants can, suggested Sir Henry Craik, carry on propaganda in favour of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, because "according to the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, it is permissible to Government officers "to defend and explain in public the policy of the Government for the purposes of removing misapprehensions and misrepresentations." It is the unique privilege of the Government of India, not enjoyed by any Government in the world, to support a scheme denounced by the whole country and to characterise national criticism as constituted of "misapprehensions and misrepresentations." The accusation so extravagantly levelled against the country's unanimous opposition is devoid both of grace and wisdom.

But that apart, we wish the Home Member had quoted the exact text of the relevant section of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. We believe he is mistaken in his view of what constitutes the "policy of Government." A tentative opinion, subject to being drastically changed, changed even beyond recognition, arrived at by individuals and lacking formal sanction cannot be regarded as the "policy of Government" in the sense that it should be accepted, propagated and otherwise adopted by the machinery of the administration. Sir Henry Craik appears to think that the J. P. C. Report already enjoys the validity and privileges of law by the mere fact of having been supported by the Government. He ought to have remembered—he claims to be a very experienced man—that the proposals of the J. P. C. have no formal sanction or authority yet. And until they achieve—he cannot even say that they will—that, they are for "Government Servants" controversial politics.

# Not Creditable

In his replies to the questions in the Assembly about certain State prisoners Sir Henry Craik betrayed an attitude which does not credit to any responsible official. To the simple question what difficulties prevented Government from transferring Mr. Azad, a State Prisoner, to a jail in his own province, Sir Henry replied bluntly but evasively that Government were not prepared to do so. In the case of Mr Bhagram Sir Henry made certain admissions which deserve to be noted. Even as an under-trial prisoner he was suffering from functional paralysis of both the left limbs and partial anaesthesia on the left side of the trunk and the face, and he had fits whenever he was taken to the Court. As he could not be made even to understand the proceedings against him, the case had to be withdrawn. Never-the-less he was detained as a State prisoner because, forsooth, two Sessions Judges were satisfied—without a regular trial—that such a man was a "dangerous revolutionary terrorist". He was released only when he was nearly at death's door. For he died within a month of his release. Of course, Sir Henry refused to admit that the suffering man's life in jail hastened his end.

## THOSE SAFEGUARDS

### They Reduce Responsibility To A Mockery

(By C. B. JOSHI, (Jr.)

II

With regard to shipping, the J. P. Committee has made a quite retrograde recommendation. "Ships registered in the U. K. are not to be subjected to any discrimination whatsoever, as regards the ship, officers or crew or her passengers or cargo to which ships registered in British India are not to be subjected in the U. K." Thus the Indian shipping and shipbuilding industry, for the development of which the Indian commercial community is very anxious, loses all hope of development. Indian shipping is not going to compete with British shipping in the U K. Besides having more than 50 per cent. of the world trade, the British shipping has already captured more than 90 p.c. of the Indian trade. This kind of reciprocity is quite unequal which perpetuates the hold of British shipping on Indian trade. With a grant of a subsidy of £2,000,000 to British tramp shipping, they are becoming more powerful. This equality of status in both the countries is a misnomer. To place the already crippled and crushed Indian shipping on an equal footing with the greatest shipping power of the world is nothing more than mockery. Without granting protection against British shipping Indian shipping cannot flourish. It has already been driven to the wall. Such co-operation cannot be agreed upon.

**Bounties To British Concerns**

The committee also suggests that "any bounties or subsidies which may be given to any Indian concern shall also have to be given to similar British concerns established in India prior to the commencement of the Act.' Where there is very little hope for Indian industries to get bounties or subsidies, the British claim their right. As a matter of fact, if Indian companies in India are given the same amount of help as the powerful established British concerns, there is no need to grant subsidies or bounties because the situation so far as the development and control of industries by Indians will remain the same. Bounties and subsidies should only be granted to Indian owned and managed concerns with a majority of Indian shareholders. Where is the necessity of paying from the Indian public funds to British companies which there will be no return to the Indian people? Poor India cannot afford to be charitable to such an extent!

**Illusory Responsibility**

The ostensible grant of responsibility in Finance, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, is quite illusory. With all the recommendations of the Committee, 80 per cent of the total expenditure out of the tax revenue remains non-votable. Regarding the remaining 20 per cent of expenditure under the Federal Minister, the Governor-General can override on the plea of special responsibilities. Non-votable items of expenditure are remaining the same and cover the same large field. The decision, whether a particular item of expenditure falls under particular head, rests with the Governor-General. The Governor-General can restore any demands made for the discharge of his special responsibilities which have been previously refused by the legislature.

The Finance Minister may be constantly interfered with in his tariff policy or in the preparation of specifications. The Governor-General can also intervene in matters of budgetary arrangement and borrowing powers which would in his judgment prejudice the credit of India in the money markets of the world.

**Powerless Ministers**

The Reserve Bank and the Railway Administration do not come under the sphere of influence of the Minister. Any amendment of the Reserve Bank Act or any legislation affecting the constitution and functions of the Bank should require the previous sanction of the Governor-General. As the system of recruitment by the Secretary of State is to continue and the Ministers are denied the powers of appointing their own servants, they will not be able to initiate a bold policy. With all these limitations the "transfer" of control over finance to a popular Minister is reduced to a myth. No constructive and nation-building work can be carried on with all these meagre resources. With all these limitations the Legislature will have very little control over the Finances of the country.

Thus it is clear that Indian

(Continued on page 8.)

# NATIONAL LEGISLATURES

## Their Use Is An Essential, Though Supplementary, Activity In Every Struggle For Freedom

By K. F. NARIMAN

I

Last week the whole of India solemnly observed the fourth death anniversary of Pandit Motilal. At this particular juncture when his parliamentary policy stands fully vindicated, the observance of his anniversary has a peculiar significance and importance. And in view of the fact that there is a large section in the country which is still unconvinced of the wisdom of this change, it would not be out of place on this occasion to write a few lines in defence and justification of the altered policy.

### Council-Entry

Since the entry of Congressmen into the Legislature, a section of politicians, supposed to belong to the extreme school, have been adversely criticising and condemning the Congress, for what they believed to be a retrograde step in the Congress politics. According to them, parliamentary methods and Council-entry are inconsistent, both with mass direct-action and with revolutionary mentality. They contend that parliamentary politics are only for Moderates and Constitutional groups, who do not believe in or are opposed to revolutionary methods or direct action. They believe that a political organisation can never approach the masses and bring about a political awakening in the country by entering these 'talk-shops' or 'debating clubs'.

### Gandhiji's "Despair"

It was in a mood of helplessness, in a spirit of condescension that Mahatma Gandhi submitted to this change as a choice of a lesser evil In a recent interview to a British journal, he again repeats the same remarks betraying a sort of despair. With regard to Council-entry he said: "Because I realised a long time ago I could not succeed in changing the mentality of the great number of faithful Congressmen," thus making it clear once again that this change of opinion and outlook is not based on the merits of the Council-entry question, but is an inevitable and forced concession to a mental weakness in a large number of his followers, a mental lapse which he could not cure. Hence there was no other alternative but to yield to their incurable weakness. According to the old saying 'what cannot be cured must be endured'. This situation is, to my mind, not at all dignified or befitting the present position and status of parliamentarians. Howsoever much the Council-enthusiasts may try to deceive themselves and others, by quoting Mahatmaji in justification and vindication of this change in the policy, Mahatmaji's testimonial is more in the nature of a condemnation than commendation, and it is a very doubtful compliment, looking at it in its true perspective and gauging it at its proper face-value, it is neither edifying nor encouraging, to be treated in this patronising and God-fatherly fashion. It is like a loving and indulgent parent, forgiving the pranks of an incorrigible child, considering it hopeless to make any further attempt to cure him of his supposed nastily habits.

### Necessary Supplement

It is difficult to understand whether Mahatma Gandhi's persistent disapprobation of Council-methods is confined only to the existing system of Indian Legislatures or he is an inveterate opponent of parliamentary struggle generally and on principle. If the 'no-change' policy of orthodox Congressmen means that in no circumstances and on no account, should that 'Front' be considered or tried even for a side or flank attack, and that all national forces and energy should be concentrated always, on what is considered the non-Parliamentary 'direct action' methods alone then, with due deference, we should strongly differ even from such a high authority and seasoned General as Mahatma Gandhi.

In all modern and more recent mass struggles of the world, although "direct action" in some shape or form, has been essential and the deciding factor, still, most revolutionary and even radical mass leaders have, at the same time, attached very great importance to what they describe as parliamentary tactics and have made full use of even most re-actionary and non-representative parliaments, for the indirect purpose of national demonstration, propaganda and even for mass education and awakening. Even when in a small minority, revolutionary parties,

(Continued on page 9.)

# Frankly Speaking

**"FRONTIER GANDHI"**

It is quite clear that confinement in the Sabarmati Jail has seriously affected the health of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. Miss Safia Somji and Mr. Saadullah Khan, who saw him the other day, found that he had lost 18 pounds in weight and was suffering pain in the stomach and back. Why is he being kept in Sabarmati when it is obvious that the climate does not suit him? We are glad that the authorities have realised his right to be treated as an "A" class prisoner. But we deeply deplore the indifference that has been shown to the question of transferring him to a suitable place. The Associated Press report expects that "he will be shortly transferred to some other jail." We only hope this expectation will not meet the fate of a similar expectation sometime ago. By the way, for the Superintendent to refuse permission to such close colleagues and intimate friends as Sardar Vallabhbhai and Miss Mani Ben to meet the "Frontier Gandhi" is to interpret jail rules a little too literally.

**LEAGUE ON TRIAL.**

A Geneva message says about the Italo-Abyssinian situation that "serious view is taken of the latest developments . . .' The developments are certainly serious and it is well-known which party is responsible for it. The question is: Will the League of Nations rise equal to its obligations? The League is again on its trial but we gravely doubt if it will not fail as it usually does when in conflict with powerful members. The League will probably yield to Italy as it did to Japan. Moreover, Italy also enjoys, to use a euphemistic word, the "moral" support of some other Great Powers. And Italy has already started activities which imply denial of the League and defiance in advance of any decision that Geneva may take. Extensive mobilisation has been ordered, troop-trains are leaving for South Italy "in the utmost secrecy" and "appeals have been issued for volunteers for active service". Will the League have the courage of its 'raison-d'etre'? We gravely doubt it.

**JOBS FOR BRITISHERS**

There was a fall in the number of British candidates appointed to the I.C.S. between 1928 and 1934, the figures being 36 for 1928 and 13 for 1934. Indeed, the country could do without even these 13. Sir Samuel Hoare himself has stated in answer to a question in the Commons that the fall in the number of British candidates is due largely "to the increased number and quality of Indian candidates". But as if alarmed at the tendency of Indians asserting themselves by sheer merit, Sir Samuel added that under the present Government of India Act candidates who take the London examination must be appointed strictly according to their order on the examination list, but that under the new Constitution "this would no longer be necessary." That is true. Apart from the fixed proportion of Britishers in the I.C.S. as laid down by the Lee Commission, safeguards have been devised to secure jobs for Britishers in the I.C.S.

**WELCOME TALKS.**

We cordially welcome the report of continued talks between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah regarding a Hindu-Muslim settlement. In the present communal position it may be too much to expect substantial results to accrue immediately from the talks. But even a beginning of negotiations, if only it is earnest enough, is a step in the right direction, and even a small measure of initial success will make it easier to take the next steps at the opportune moment. We earnestly hope Gandhiji will join the talks in the earliest stages. No other leader in India is more fitted to take the lead in this vital matter.

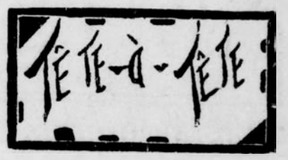
# -PRESS VIEWS-

### Take Away The Bauble

The exemption of the Preamble of 1919 from the scope of the repealing schedule does not carry India beyond the hope of seeing the fulfilment of her aspirations before the Greek Kalends. What India claims is the immediate transfer of power and what Britain retains is the right of racial dictatorship. The half-hearted repetition of the Montagu declaration does not meet the needs of the situation and British politicians live in dreamland, when they imagine that a quotation from the Reforms Literature of 1919 would conciliate the people of India into the acceptance of a scheme of rank re-action. The bauble has to be taken away and in its place must be substituted a settlement by consent based on the principle of self-determination. Valued in terms of serious politics, the Battle of the Preamble is a pillow-fight due to nursery-room excitement.—"Hindustan Times."

### "One Silver Line"

One silver line in an otherwise gloomy situation is indicated by the report that negotiations between Mr. Jinnah and Babu Rajendraprasad have already commenced to explore the possibilities of an agreed settlement between the communities. Mr. Jinnah made it plain in the course of his speech in the Assembly during the debate on the J. P. C. report that the self-respect of the Muslims will not be satisfied without arriving at such an agreed settlement with the majority community. The leaders can take the bottom out of the anti-Award agitation and defeat the object of our opponents, by forging an agreement before the masses are dragged in.—"Daily News."



"He (Mr. Churchill) and his friends would try to inculcate the idea that British were in India forever, and were honoured partners with their Indian fellow-subjects whom they invited to join with them in the highest governing administration for their lasting benefit, and for Britain's own."

Sounds like a very distinct echo from the distant past, as distant, in fact, as—when did Britain lose America?

* * * *

"I believe" says Mr. Baldwin, "that there is no part of the Empire which can play a greater part in the Empire than India."

We knew what was the matter with poor India.

* * * *

Mr. Baldwin's peroration was brilliant:

Let us not, in offering what we believe to be a precious gift, do it in any huckstering spirit. When it passed Parliament, let them know that we have offered it willingly and generously with a full heart. . . ."

Have you visited the outskirts of Azad Maidan near the Bori Bundar? If so, you must have enjoyed the eloquence of pedlars recommending their tinsel and their quack medicines.

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**KABUL BANS FOREIGN GOODS**

**Export of Several Articles Also Prohibited**

—Head Lines.

(???!?!!?!. . .

Sorry, we had relapsed into a brown study. What we meant to say is Afghanistan is adopting a course which is fatal to the interests of the country and the poor trustee-less masses.

* * * *

Mr. L. R. Tairsee told the Merchants' Chamber that Englishmen came to India for "gastronomical reasons."

And they have been helping themselves also to astronomical wealth.

The appetite, they say, grows on what it feeds upon.

* * * *

Mr. Tairsee complained that Indians demanded a Rolls Royce and they have got a khatara with a Rolls Royce brake.

Yes but he mustn't forget the compensatory honour of having been supplied with a group of Rolls Royce drivers.

* * * *

We fully share Reuter's grief at the death in Monte Carlo of Mr. Escoffier, the world famous chef. The tragedy closely concerns India because 999.9 per thousand of the people of this country regularly enjoy the famous ice-cream fruit dish created by M. Escoffier and named after the immortal Prima Donna.

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**THE NUDE IN ART**

**Is it Indication of Lower Standard of Morality or Higher Instinct of Artist?**

We published a letter on the above subject yesterday morning. It is now thrown open to general discussion from which, however, the following will be rigidly excluded:—

(1) Countess Vera Crassi

(2) Atiya Begum Sahiba and

(3) Brother Kanaiyalal Vakil.

Intending participants may, therefore, reassure themselves.

* * * *

Atiya Begum Sahiba, for whose appreciation of the 'Sunday Chronicle' we are deeply grateful, hopes that it "will encourage new writers even though they make mistakes."

Her contributions we assure, Begum Sahiba, will always be welcome.

* * * *

A contemporary complains that "Sir Henry Craik belittles the status and authority of the legislature of which he is himself a member. . . ."

But, good heavens, what else is he there for?

* * * *

The U.S.A. is hailing as another Jack Johnson "a 20 year old Negro boxer, who always reads the Bible just before entering the ring."

Rather a peculiar kind of preparation for smiting your opponent's cheeks and chin.

But then this is how the Bible is honoured in the whole of "civilised" Christendom. Indeed it's worse than that, what with armaments, war and the blessings of the church in every country.

* * * *

Son—"What is a philosopher father?"

Father—"A man with a good constitution, position and bank account."

# Govt. Denies Social Insurance To Labour

## Delhi's 'No' To Geneva Conventions

## JOBLESS PROBLEM NOT ACUTE, SAYS NOYCE

## Joshi, Giri And Ranga Plead For Underdogs In Assembly Debate

**The Government of India's indifference towards International conventions affecting the welfare of Labour came in for some strong criticism on Wednesday when the Legislative Assembly considered the official motions asking the House not to ratify them.**

**DON'T RATIFY THEM.**

**Sir Frank Noyce moved two resolutions that the Geneva conventions, one about regulaton of hours of work in Sheet Glass Worke providing for a 42 hours week and the other regarding unemployment insurance, be not ratified.**

**PLEA FOR 48 HOUR WEEK.**

**Mr. N. M. Joshi's amendment on the first asked for a 48 hour week and on the latter suggested that some small beginning in the provision of Social Insurance be made with Railways and Government factories side by side with slum clearance works in cities and towns.**

**NOT FEASIBLE.**

**Sir Frank did not see any adequate reason to treat the glass industry in any special way, as there was only one factory in the country, while on the question of Social insurance, he declared that the problem of unemployment was not serious. He did not consider such measures feasible.**

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

After the question hour the Legislative Assembly discussed Official Bills.

OFFICIAL BILLS.

Sir Frank Noyce introduced a Bill regulating the payment of wages to certain classes of persons employed in the industry. The Bill tries to remedy the abuses with regard to the delays in the payment of wages to persons employed in the industry, and the practice of imposing fines upon them.

In moving the Bill, Sir Frank paid a tribute to the late Mr. Whitley, who he said, had left a mark on Indian Labour for many generations.

C. P. C. AMENDING BILLS.

Sir Henry Craik introduced two Bills, one amending Section 51 of the Civil Procedure Code so as to protect honest debtors of all classes and not industrial working class only from detention in civil prison and to confine such detention to debtors proved to be recalcitrant or fraudulent. The other Bill inserts a new Section in the Civil Procedure Code as follows: "Where a certified copy of the decree of any of the superior courts of the United Kingdom or any reciprocating territory has been filed in the District Court, the decree may be executed in British India, as if it has been passed by the District Court."

I. L. O. CONVENTION NOT TO BE RATIFIED.

Sir Frank Noyce moved a resolution that the draft Convention for regulating the hours of work in automatic Sheet Glass Works, passed at the 18th Session of the International Labour Conference, be not ratified. He said that the draft report related to workmen's compensation, night work of women, etc. He proposed to bring up this convention for consideration before the Legislature in the Simla Session. The object of the convention was to fix a forty-two hours week in sheetglass factories.

Sir Frank said there was only one factory in India, which was situated in the United Provinces, and there was no immediate prospect of more factories being started in India. It was doubtful whether it was desirable to legislate for one factory and to reduce its work from fifty-six to forty-two hours weekly. Moreover, glass-making, instead of being arduous, had become easier. There was no adequate reason to treat this industry in any special way.

JOSHI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved an amendment that the hours of work in sheetglass works be reduced to forty-eight hours per week. He complained that the attitude of the Government, with regards to the International Labour Convention had always been indifferent. Although the numbers of the sheetglass workers was small, still they should not be denied legitimate help.

Mr. B. Das moved an amendment to the effect that the draft convention, instead of not being ratified as suggested, be brought before the Assembly for reconsideration after the publication of the Tariff Board's Report on the glass industry in India.

Dr. Ziauddin regretted that the Labour Conventions did not come up before the Legislature. The Labour Conferences devoted their activities to factory labour only and not to agricultural labour. The labourers did not mind working more hours, if it meant earning more wages.

GOVT. TO BLAME.

Prof. N. G. Ranga said that the International Labour Office has been doing its best to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural labour, but success had not been achieved because the Government had not fully co-operated with the Labour office. He was opposed to the development of any industry by means of cheap labour. If this particular glass factory needed help, let the Government give it a subvention.

Dr. Rajan doubted whether the glass industry could be placed on a par with other industries so far as the strain on labour was concerned. Even after the introduction of the automatic machinery, as a medical man, he could testify that eight hours a day was more than labourers could stand.

SUPPORT TO AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Lahiri Chaudhry gave the resolution his whole hearted support. Mr. Bardoli supported Mr. B. Das's amendment and failing that he said he would support Mr. Joshi's amendment.

HOURS AND WAGES

Mr. Clow challenged the statement that India had been too slow in ratifying the Labour Convention. He said that of the eighteen conventions, Britain had ratified seventeen and India twelve. Nothing had been done as regards agricultural labour as all conventions related to industrial labour, having been initiated at Geneva by countries interested in industrial labour only. Government had failed to send advisers with employers and labour delegates to Geneva owing to financial stringency, but Government were now considering whether they could send advisers this year. Turning to Mr. Joshi's amendment he said reduction in the number of hours would not mean any help to labourers, but would result in automatic cut in wages.

Mr. Pant said that the glass factory referred to was in his constituency and he testified to the difficult condition through which it was passing for a long time, particularly on account of Japanese competition. He hoped Government would extend adequate assistance to this factory and also take necessary measures for the protection of labourers employed in it.

IN THE NAME OF LOGIC

Sir Frank Noyce appealed to the House in the name of logic not to press Mr. Joshi's amendment as the House passed the Factories Bill last year providing for fifty-six hours week in all continuous process industries and working conditions in the glass industry were not worse than many other industries. As regards Mr. Pant's plea for help to the glass factory he asked him to wait and see.

Mr. B. Das' amendment urging the bringing up of the matter before the Assembly was put to vote and carried by 51 votes against 42.

SOCIAL INSURANCE.

Sir Frank Noyce moved for the consideration of draft convention ensuring that benefit or allowance to involuntarily unemployed and recommendations concerning unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for unemployment adopted by the International Labour Conference at the eighteenth sessions be not ratified, nor the recommendation be accepted.

He said that the proposal was impracticable in India. The question of unemployment insurance was thoroughly investigated by the Whitley Commission which came to the conclusion that it would not be feasible. In England it was initiated by Trade Unions so that when Government legislated in the matter, they had a solid foundation for the scheme. As regards relief works recommended in the Convention the Government of India believed in temporary relief works which did not satisfy the provisions of the conventions. In India the problem of unemployment of the industrial worker (apart from the agricultural and middle class worker) was not very serious to justify the acceptance of the convention.

Mr. Pant: What proportion the industrial population bears to the entire population?

Sir Frank Noyce: About eighty per cent of the population of this country is agricultural

Sir Frank Noyce continuing said that the mere fact that Government were not ratifying the convention should not be understood to mean that they were doing nothing to deal with the problem. As a result of what Government had done the position of Indian industries had gradually improved.

MODERATES DEMAND.

Mr. Joshi moved an amendment to the effect that after consideration of the convention "such steps, legislative and otherwise, might be taken for relief of unemployment as would lead to the ratification of the draft convention and acceptance of the recommendation as soon as practicable."

He acknowledged the great amount of good done to India by the International Labour Office and stressed the necessity of the Government of India co-operating with that office. He was not quite satisfied with what Government were doing to reduce unemployment. Unemployment of the agricultural middle class and industrial workers was inter-dependent. Therefore it was wrong to tackle industrial unemployment only. The Government of India should make a small beginning somewhere for unemployment insurance, say in respect of Railways, Government factories or other works. Government could also initiate in every city or town schemes of slum clearance. Continuance of unemployment had bad economic effect on the country and bad moral effect on the workers.

Mr. Giri supporting the amendment said if Government would not accept even this moderate demand made in the amendment what could the Government do. He outlined the various methods of reducing unemployment.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

**Lord & Lady Brabourne paid a visit to the Bombay Mint on Wednesday morning, and were conducted round by Major Ransford, the Mint Master.**

## "Macon" Encounters Heavy Gale Off California Coast

### U. S. Airship Saved By S.O.S. Call: Rescued By Coastguard Vessels

***SAN FRANCISCO, February 13.***

***A mid-sea rescue was effected by coastguard and naval vessels when the U. S. Airship Macon descended off a point near California the crew numbering about 80 were taken off. The Macon which encountered a heavy gale, sent out an S.O.S. "had bad casualty, ship falling, will abandon ship soon as we land on water, somewhere 20 miles off point near California, probably 10 miles to sea," then a poignant silence followed. Coastguards and naval craft soon dashed to the presumed locality of descent.***

## Police Raid Houses While Military Makes Cordons

### *COMBATING TERRORISM IN BENGAL*

### Home Member Tells Assembly Of Salutary Effect Of Troop Marches In Villages

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The official Bills and resolutions were discussed in the Assembly to-day.

During the question hour a large number of enquiries were asked by the non-official members about the political prisoners and supply of books and other facilities enjoyed by them.

In reply to the question by Mr. V. V. Giri regarding the supply of books to the Bengal detenus outside Bengal, the Home Member stated that the State prisoners under Regulation III of 1818 and detenus confined in jails outside Bengal under the provisions of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Supplementary Act of 1932, are allowed to borrow books from the jail library and other outside sources including the Imperial Library of Calcutta. The books provided to them are passed by the Superintendent of Jail concerned who makes necessary arrangements on application from the State prisoners or detenus.

Sir Henry Craik added that in the cases in which the Superintendent of Jail is in doubt in regard to any particular book desired, he refers to certain officers in Bengal. A special Officer had been appointed by the Government of India, not by the Government of Bengal, for this purpose.

MAGAZINES UNDER BAN.

The Government of India have not had any complaints about non-supply of books from the Imperial Library. Any such complaint would be enquired into and dealt with by the local authorities. The "Modern Review", the "Prabashi," the "Uttara" the "Basumati," and the "Bharatbarsha"—these periodicals and magazines are not included in the list of the approved papers for perusal by the State Prisoners and detenus as recently revised.

Replying to Mr. Giri as to whether the Curfew Order was in force in the Kharagpur Railway Colony, Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, said that he would make enquiries into the matter.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar enquired if the permanent servants of the Government were doing propaganda on behalf of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report.

PROPAGANDA FOR GOVT.

The Home Member stated that, according to the Government Servants Conduct Rules, it is permissible to Government officers to defend and explain in public the policy of the Government for the purposes of removing misapprehensions and misrepresentations and they, therefore, have taken such action in respect of the proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, which formed the basis of the new Government of India Bill.

Replying to a series of questions by Mr. Satyamurti as to what arrangement the Government have made for supplying books to detenus and State Prisoners, the Home Member drew Mr. Satyamurti's attention to his reply to Mr. V. V. Giri and added that the Government of Bengal have recently sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 600 for employment of an additional clerk to cope with the work of distribution of books to the detenus and State Prisoners.

Mr. Satyamurti wanted to know if State Prisoners Mr. Trailokya Chakravarty, Mr. Pratul Ganguly, Mr. Ramesh Acharya and Mr. Rabindra Sen detained in Trichinopoly Central Jail had never till the end of September last been locked up before 8-30 p.m.

NO SUFFICIENT REST?

Mr. Satyamurti further asked: Have the State Prisoners since then been locked up at 7 p.m.? Is it a fact that since the enforcement of the new order the State Prisoners do not get sufficient time after evening exercise for rest, bath, prayers and food before lock up? Whether the State Prisoners protested against this new order?

Sir Henry Craik told the House that under the rules which have been drawn up for care and treatment of the State Prisoners all the State Prisoners detained in jail are required to be locked up with one hour of the locking up of the ordinary prisoners. The State Prisoners in Madras Jail

(Continued on page 10)

## SWEDISH BARON CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT

STOCKHOLM, February 12.

The sensational trial has opened of Baron Nils Frederick Stiernstedt, ex-Swedish court Chamberlain, who is charged with embezzling the funds of the Swedish Orders of Chivalry totalling 60,000 kronor and 13,000 kronor belonging to Prince Carl.

The case has been adjourned for a medical report on Stiernstedt's mental condition.—Reuter

## *OVERWHELMING MAJORITY*

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 12.

An official analysis of last night's division shows that majority consisted of 329 Conservatives, 34 National Liberals, 27 Opposition Liberals, 13 National Labourites and two independents.

The minority was composed of 79 Conservatives, 49 Labourites, 3 I. L. P. members, and 2 Independents.

Thirty-seven Conservatives were absent.

## Italy's Peace Offer To Abyssinia

### Wishes To Settle Differences In Friendly Manner

*LONDON, Feb. 13.*

***In the absence of definite news either from Rome or Abyssinia regarding the negotiations for settlement of frontier incidents, rumours continue to circulate freely.***

***Reuter's Rome correspondent learns, there is a possibility of General De Bono being appointed Commander should an expedition be sent to Abyssinia.***

*Why News Was Suppressed*

**A Cairo cable states:—**

**The Abyssinian representative states that four Abyssinian personages have been killed in the recent engagement with Italians but the Emperor did not divulge this to the tribes fearing that the news would excite them into attacking the Italians.**

*Italy's Assurance*

**A cable from Rome states:—**

**The emphatic assurance that Italy had no aggressive intention towards Abyssinia but wished to settle their differences in a friendly manner given by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Suvich to Jesus Afework, Abyssinian Charge d'Affaires this morning.**

**The latter replied in similar terms and subsequently telegraphed to inform his Government of Italy's friendly representations.—Reuter.**

## Mussolini Considers Situation

### Volunteers Called For Active Service

**Italy seems to be making secret preparations for war with Abyssinia. Troops have been mobilised and feeling is running high amongst the unemployed, who will get plenty to occupy them in Italo-Somaliland. Volunteers have been called for active service.**

**Signor Mussolini presided over a meeting of the Supreme Commission of Defence at which plans regarding Abyssinia were discussed.**

**The Italian Embassy in London denies that an ultimatum has been sent but admits that further indemnity was demanded.**

## *REPORTS OF ARBITRATION DENIED*

ROME, February 12.

The reports that the Italian Government proposed to Abyssinia a mixed commission, including representatives of the League, should decide the question of the delimitation of the frontiers, and that Italy asked Abyssinia for a guarantee of the frontiers, were denied by a Foreign Office spokesman.

Signor Mussolini presided in the afternoon over a meeting of the Supreme Commission of Defence at which the question of plans regarding Abyssinia was discussed.—Reuter.

## *MOBILISATION OF ITALIAN TROOPS*

### *Govt. Explain It As Precautionary Measure*

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Simon made a statement on the Italo-Ethiopian crisis and said, British Minister at Rome had reported the mobilisation of two Italian divisions as a precautionary measure, which according to the Italian Government in no way implied that they had abandoned endeavours to secure an amicable settlement by direct negotiations as foreshadowed by Italian and Ethiopian communications to the League of Nations on Janoary 19.

Sir John Simon understood that the Italian Minister at Addis Abeba has been instructed to negotiate with the Ethiopian Government and the British Minister at Addis Abeba has been authorised to use his good offices in promoting understanding.—Reuter.

## NO DECISION ON GOLD CLAUSE

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, February 12.

The Supreme Court has adjourned without giving a decision on the gold clause

## *TABLE TENNIS SWAYTHLING CUP*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the Table Tennis Swaythling Cup the All-India team was placed fourth in the second pool.

The cup was won by Hungary for the ninth time since its inception.

## *NO ULTIMATUM SENT*

LONDON, February 12.

The Italian Embassy in London denied that any ultimatum has been sent to Abyssinia, but admitted that further indemnity has been demanded. It is stated that direct negotiations are still proceeding.—Reuter.

## *ITALIAN TROOPS LEAVE SECRETLY*

MILAN, February 12.

Four troop trains left for South Italy in the utmost secrecy. Even the relatives and friends of the men were not allowed at the station. It is also reported that four troop trains with light modern tanks left Bologna for the same destination. Appeals have been issued for volunteers for active service.—Reuter.

## *MALARIA EPIDEMIC IN CEYLON*

### *Position Gradually Improving Says Colonial Office Report*

LONDON, February 12.

In view of the press statements the Colonial Office has published a report from the Governor of Ceylon stating that no epidemic other than malaria exists in Ceylon.

The malaria position, though still serious, is gradually improving. Only certain districts are affected.

Trade and industry are unaffected and visitors to Colombo and the hill-stations have nothing to fear from malaria.—Reuter.

# Why Dr. Deshmukh Voted Against Communal Award

## REFERS TO BHULABHAI FOR EXPLANATION

### Our Readers' Views

#### "Dr. Deshmukh's Vote"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I see in your to-day's issue that I am asked to explain my voting against the Communal Award when the Congress party had decided to remain neutral.

I can understand "S. R. K." writing from Bombay; but Prof. K. T. Shah, as is well-known has to attend the Assembly whenever it is going on; being in Delhi and out of the Assembly he should have done better than passing fulsome personal praises and unhelpful criticisms.

Malaviyaji's statement published in your paper of yesterday is already before the public.

I will refer Professors and other correspondents, who want explanation from me to the leader of the Congress party in the Assembly Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, I have not the least doubt that the public and my Constituency will be more than satisfied. If further explanation is necessary I will be only too glad to do it.—Yours, etc.,

G. V. DESHMUKH.

Peddar Road,
Bombay, Feb. 13.

#### Motorists & Pedestrians

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad that I wrote to you under a pen-name. Else your readers would have missed Mr. Kamdar's excellent jokes. From being a stern correctionist, he climbs down to be a jester. He forgets that what really matters is a commonsense view of the traffic problem. Whether or not I disclose my identity has no bearing on a solution. I refuse to be provoked by cheap jibes; but I enclose my car number for your personal information, so that Mr. Kamdar may also submit to you his list of cars parked against regulations and have your assurance that mine is certainly not one of them. If it is otherwise, he does not know his parking rules! I must disappoint him that there have been no prosecutions against me; and I am already a member of the W. I. A. A. with a full knowledge of their activities.

Having three motor cars (may they multiply), Mr. Kamdar ought to know rashness from good judgment and control. While he may afford the time for a leisurely crawl (which means that cars are his luxury and not necessity) the average motorist is entitled to move at a speed at which he does not lose control over his vehicle. The trend of the argument against this is that the motorist must stand penalised for the bad and often flauntingly faulty judgment of the pedestrians.

What are a pedestrian's responsibilities as against those of a motorist? In the final analysis, which of these two is the greater respecter of rules and conventions? Who has the better idea of his place on the road? Whose aberrations are the more numerous? Judged as an issue between motorist and pedestrian, the motorist is more sinned against than sinning.

You must have been amused to note how Mr. Kamdar shifts his ground. He 'now' concentrates his attack on road-hogs. This type is admittedly a menace not only to the pedestrians but to the other motorists as well. Against the wayward pedestrian, the law provides no remedy. But Mr. Kamdar can render great service in the direction of subduing the road-hog. When other direct and legitimate remedies are not availed of, newspaper correspondence suspiciously smells of a desire to play to the gallery. I shall pat Mr. Kamdar on the back every time he figures either as the complainant or a prosecution witness or even an informer against those who drive to public danger.—Yours, etc.,

NAMDAR.

### THOSE SAFEGUARDS

(Continued from page 6.)

trade and indistries will have no protection either in the shape of tariffs, subsidies or bounties or in any other shape. British companies will have the full liberty and assistance to compete with Indian concerns. The report takes us much more backward than forward. With the excuse of eliminating racial discrimination, India has been denied such rights of discrimination in favour of "nationals" as are recognised by international practice. This plethora of safeguards and special responsibilities shows utter distrust of Indian people which cannot be the basis of partnership or peace so necessary for the solidarity of the Empire.

## ALTERNATIVE TO AWARD

### Jinnah-Rajendra Prasad Talks On Communal Unity

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The talk continued between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah at the latter's residence in connection with the finding of an agreed formula on the communal differences. Nothing definite has been arrived yet, it is reported, but it is believed that the talks centred round the questions of joint electorate, representation of Punjab and Bengal Muslims on population basis and weightage for Muslims in provinces where they are in a minority. Lobby circles anticipate that the results of the negotiations will soon be announced. But nobody expresses any opinion as to whether the result will be a success or failure.—United Press.

Miss Leela Welinkar, second daughter of Prof. N. G. Welinkar of Hyderabad (Dn.) was recently married to Mr. C. G. Matkar, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Secretary to the Maharajah of Indore. The bridegroom is the son of the late Rao Bahadur General Govindrao Matkar of Indore.

# Malaviya Charges Congress With Breach Of Pledge

## SURPRISED AT ATTITUDE TOWARDS AWARD

## Says Sardar Told Him Assembly Party Will Vote Against Jinnah's Motion

## PLEA FOR MUTUAL SETTLEMENT

BENARES, Feb. 13.

**Presiding at a public meeting in the Town Hall, Benares, Pandit Malaviya said he was not surprised that the officials of the Government, nominated members and the Muslim members had voted for Mr. Jinnah's motion for the acceptance of the Communal Award in the Legislative Assembly, but he was pained and surprised that the Congress Party had not opposed that motion.**

**Since the Congress passed its resolutions saying that it would neither accept nor reject the Communal Award, the Congress leaders, including the Congress Muslims, had repeatedly said that if the motion for the acceptance of the Award was brought up, they would vote against it, as they would vote against any motion for the rejection of the Award.**

**"When I was about to leave Delhi on the 6th instant, I was told by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel himself, that the Congress Party would vote against the motion for the acceptance of the Award. In not doing so, the Party acted clearly against the resolution," concluded the Pandit.**

LET US NOT BE DAUNTED.

Pandit Malaviya continued: "Its failure to do its duty by the people who elected its members is deplorable. It will strengthen the wrong impression, already created by the resolution of the Congress, that there is considerable acquiescence in the Award among all the communities not excluding the Hindus. This is a great wrong to the country as a whole and to the Hindus and Sikhs in particular. It is true that against this attitude of the Congress, stands the important fact that all the elected Hindu members of Bengal and all but one of the Hindus and Sikh representatives of the Punjab and the representative of the Hindus of Sind and others, voted against the Award, but it is difficult to undo the evil effect of the abstention of the Congress from opposing the motion. We must not, however, allow our defeat by the combined votes of the Government and Muslim members of the Assembly to daunt or depress us.

On the contrary, we must recognise that our task has become more difficult and our duty to our Motherland demands that we should redouble our efforts and work with persistence and determination to get the Award replaced by an equitable national solution compatible with the establishment of responsible self-government. We have to fight against great odds both in India and in England, but as our cause is righteous we are sure to succeed if we only put our soul into the fight. It is a thousand pities that the leaders of our Muslim fellow countrymen do not realise that communal representation by separate electorates and national self-government are incompatible with each other. They are free to hug the Communal Award, but they must know that by doing so they have to go without Swarajya or national self-government.

NO MORAL RIGHT.

We have also to tell our British fellow subjects that they have not a moral right to impose upon us the proposed constitution with its vicious system of separate communal electorates and statutory majorities. We have to remind them that the reservation of seats for the majority community gives to that community a statutory right to govern the country independently of the wishes of the minority and the electorates, and is foreign to all conceptions of popular Government. We have to tell them that in the name of establishing popular self-government, they cannot hand over the large populations of the provinces and such as the Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab, and the Hindus in Bengal and Sind to the government of the majority of one religious community, in whose election men of other communities will have no voice.

I am confident that if those of us, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Parsees, who believe the Communal Award to be anti-national and to be an insuperable obstacle in the way of the establishment of our national unity and self-government, will do our duty by our country in voicing the true opinions of the people on the provisions of the Communal Award which are incorporated in the Government of India. God will bless our efforts and we shall still achieve success.

NEED OF EFFORTS.

It is essential that at this critical juncture in the history of our nation, prominent representatives of every district of India should meet to concert measures to get the Award abandoned or radically modified. We should yet endeavour to persuade our Muslim countrymen to agree to a reasonable national solution of the communal problem. If we fail in this, we must yet do all that lies in our power to persuade our English fellow subjects to modify the provisions of the Communal Award so as to make them compatible with the establishment of our national self-government.

PROMISES RECALLED.

Our British fellow subjects seem to have forgotten that when they invited the Indians to fight against the Germans, they told us that Britain and her allies were fighting to establish the right of self-determination for all nations, small as well as great, and for the rights of all people to rule their own destinies. Mr. Asquith then Prime Minister of England, welcome the Indians as joint and equal custodians of the common interests and fortunes of the Empire. Lord Haldane said that Indian soldiers were fighting for humanity.

Lord Curzon said that the Indian Expeditionary force reached France just in the nick of time and that it helped to save the course both of the allies and of civilisation, and added that the nature and value of that service can never be forgotten. Mr. Lloyd George also said that the memory of the powerful aid which India willingly accorded in the hour of Britain's trouble would not be forgotten after the war was over and when the affairs of India came up for examination and for action he asked the people of Britain to rejoice that the Allies, Dominions and India, had won the glorious victory, "the most wonderful victory in the history of the world."

INDIAN OPINION IGNORED.

Compare this attitude with the present attitude of Great Britain. The Simon Commission had not a single Indian on it. There was a change among the Britishers in favour of framing the future constitution of India. In consultation with, and with due deference to Indian opinion this policy was completely changed. However, after the overwhelming Conservative victory at the General Election of 1931, the White Paper and the J. P. C. Report and the Government Bill have been framed by our British fellow subjects in utter disregard of Indian opinion.

SAD CONTRAST.

These documents have been condemned by all shades of Indian public opinion. Speaking in the House of Commons on the amount of support behind the proposals of the Government of India, Sir Samuel Hoare admitted that he was aware that few, if any public men in India were satisfied with the scheme put forward by the Government. Notwithstanding this, however, the British Government is determined to pass the Bill into law. Sir Samuel Hoare

(Continued in column 2.)

## CLOSING HIS WORKSHOP

### Dr. Tagore On Glorious Future Before India

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

Replying to the address of the Allahabad University Union, Dr. Tagore referring to his old age remarked that he had come to dismissal from his activities and he was closing his workshop.

The poet criticised the present-day demand that education should be directed towards material wants. In his view, education should aim at culture and pursuit of truth. Dr. Tagore said there was a glorious future for India and all communal differences would be overcome and factions coming on for many centuries would be bridged.

Referring to the teachings of the West he said that the Western glow was a conflagration of passion but they must accept truth even if it came from the West lest it remain one-sided.

Concluding, Dr. Tagore asked the students to cherish the ideal of perfection and thus they would bring peace to earth and soul to things.

Dr. Tagore leaves for Lahore this morning.—A. P.

### MEDAL TO SIKH GIRL FOR BRAVERY

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

Dr. Tagore will reach Lahore to-morrow and will put up with Lala Dhaniram Bhalla. The poet will open the Students' Conference on Friday afternoon. He will also present the Virashtmi Mayer's medallion to Bibi Harnamkaur, the 17 year old Sikh girl of Moga, for her bravery in fighting with dangerous dacoits and killing two of them last year.

Deepak Chaudri, son of Sreemati Sarla Devi Chaudhrani Organiser of the All-Bengal Virashtmi Mayer's Committee have specially arrived here with medal.—United Press.

### THANA ADDRESSES TO GOVERNOR

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Feb. 13.

The Thana Municipality and District Local Board have decided to present addresses to the Governor of Bombay on March 11.

(Continued from column 7.)

stated frankly in the House of Commons, "The scheme is made by the Government with a majority behind it determined to carry the proposals into effect without any delay and in the course of this session." What a sad contrast between this attitude and that during and immediately after the War.

INDIA HAS NO VOICE.

In view of the numerous declarations of responsible English statesmen from H. M. the King Emperor downwards, and of the magnificent contribution of India to the War, both in men and money, one should have expected that our British fellow subjects would recognise that India is entitled to have a determining voice in the framing of the constitution of its future government. They have not done so. They are framing a constitution for our country and are determined to force it upon us against our will and without our consent.

UNITE TO DEAL DEFEAT.

In this situation I appeal to all my countrymen to awake and to unite to do all that lies in our power to defeat the proposed legislation. Towards this end an Anti-Communal Award Conference will be held at Delhi on the 23rd February, under the presidentship of my distinguished friend Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, who has most strenuously fought against the Communal Award ever since it was published. I hope that every tehsil and taluq will send its delegate to take part in the conference to avert the great evil with which the country is threatened and to secure for it a national constitution framed in consultation with and in accordance with the opinions of the accredited representatives of the people who are to live under that constitution and to work it.

The odds are against us. But our cause is just and righteous and let us fight with the confidence that righteousness will undoubtedly win.—A.P.

### WEDDING FESTIVITIES AT HYDERABAD

#### Friends Give Parties To And Congratulate Mr. & Mrs. Matkar Velinkar

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn) Feb. 11.

In connection with the wedding on the 8th instant of Miss Leela Welinkar—daughter of Professor and Mrs. Welinkar of Hyderabad many prominent citizens of Hyderabad responded to the invitations issued to an At Home at "Gvan Baug" which was kindly placed at the disposal of the bridegroom and his party from Indore by Raja Dhanrajgirji, the beautiful Palace and its gorgeous surroundings looked charming and marvellously gay.

The bride and the bridegroom Mr C G Matkar, M A, Bar-at-Law, who occupied the centre of the beautiful lawns of the palace, were the recipients of numerous congratulations and valuable presents and each one very significantly remarked while congratulating the pair that Hyderabad was losing a charming, gifted and most accomplished girl.

Among those present the following were prominent:—Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur, Nawab Mouidin Yar Jung Bahadur Political Member, Nawab Akil Jung Bahadur—P.W.D., and Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice, Raja Pratapgirji, Raja and Rani Raj Rayan, Nawab Dawood Ally Khan, Raja and Rani of Vanpota, Raja and Rani of Jurugurta, Major Mumtaz Yar-ud-Dowla, Nazir Yar Jung Bahadur, Rai Bahadur Justice Bisheser Nath, Major Wagre, Major and the Misses Naidu, Begum Ahamad Khan of Sachin, Nawab Justice Mushil Jung Bahadur Dewan Bahadur Aravamuda Iyengar, Dr. Miss Kanga, Col. and Mrs. Jabbar, Begam Saheba of Savanoor, Mr. Ikbal Hydari, Mr. and Mrs. Allumbardar, Khan Bahadur Abdul Majid Khan, O.B.E., Supdt: C.I.D., and many others from Hyderabad. Mr D S Turkhad from Bombay and the Indore Party consisted of Sardar R. K. Zanane, Mr. S. V. Kanungo, Dr. G B. Narulkar and others. A European Band and Bag-pipers entertained the guests.

There were over 500 guests present which included many Parsi, European, Hindoo, Mohomedan ladies. Professor and Mrs. Welinkar received their guests.

His Excellency Maharaja Kishan Prasad, President of the Council could not attend the function owing to sudden indisposition but on the next day paid a visit to the residence of Professor N. G. Welinkar where the bride and the bridegroom were congratulated.

During the brief stay of the bridegroom many social functions took place and among those who specially entertained the party were, Raja Pratapgirji, Major Waghre Justice Bishesar Nath, Mr. Mohamad Anwarulla, Col. and Mrs. Jabbar, and Mr. and Mrs. Allumbardar.

Round the world in a sailing yacht of only two tons 27 feet in length and 6 feet wide with 24 sq. feet of sail, is the ambition of two Austrian adventurers who have arrived in Rangoon after an extensive cruise in the Far East. They are Captain Ernest Gruenfeld and Mr. Temmell.

### BROADCASTING FOR VILLAGES

#### License Given To Allahabad Agricultural Institute

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

The Government of India have given license to the Allahabad Agricultural Institute to put into effect its Rural Broadcasting Scheme. Mr. Mason Vaugh, the Organiser-in-Charge, hopes to make test transmissions by the end of this month.

The opening ceremony of the Allahabad session on February 27 will be combined with the opening of the "Farmers' Fair" and for the first four days the programme of the fair will be broadcasted. The Institute at present will put six or seven receiving sets in different villages of the Allahabad District.—United Press.


BE SAFE

PREVENT COLDS AND SORE THROAT

Gargle Listerine twice a day

After any direct or indirect contact with others suffering from colds, *be safe*—gargle with Listerine Antiseptic full strength.

Active germs that may have lodged in your mouth or throat are killed by this effective, quick-acting antiseptic. Thus you may be spared a painful sore throat, a severe cold or even some more serious illness that often develops from a cold.

Get into the habit of using Listerine twice a day, not only as a preventive of colds but of other infections as well. Buy a bottle today, gargle regularly night and morning and protect your health.

*Make your teeth whiter, brighter. Begin cleaning them today with Listerine Tooth Paste.*

LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

*Don't attempt to cure a serious illness yourself—see your doctor immediately*

E-85

# "Prodigal Son" Of Bombay Municipality

## Mr. Modak Relates Activities Of City's Engineering Dept.

As had been said by an eminent general that an army marches on its stomach, similarly, it might with equal truth be said that the modern Municipality marches on its Engineering Department. This was the opinion expressed by Mr. N. V. Modak City Engineer, in the last of a series of lectures on the work of the Bombay Municipality delivered at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay, on Tuesday.

The subject of the day's lecture was "The City's Public Works".

Dr. Clifford Manshardt presided.

The speaker observed that for efficient city administration, co-operation between the citizen and the Municipal executive was essential, but owing to the very little interest evinced by the average Indian in the Municipal administration, the necessary co-operation was lacking.

"In formulating proposals in the construction of new public works or extension and expansion of the existing works", Mr. Modak said, "the city administration has now-a-days to visualise the future growth in population, traffic, transport, industry and several other factors affecting the life of the city, so that the city could be developed on a preconceived plan and not in a haphazard way.

**Lack Of Funds**

In these days of general financial crisis, it is difficult to anticipate the industrial growth of a town like Bombay, and for want of funds, most of the public works have either to be postponed or undertaken in such a way as to form a part of any upheaval scheme that may have to be designed to meet the future needs of the city."

Limiting his speech to the activities of the City's Engineering Department, the speaker said that this Department being one which had necessarily to spend the major portion of the Municipal revenue, without itself contributing to the same, had consequently to bear the brunt of adverse criticism both from the Press and the public platform. The department had been, in fact, dubbed as the "prodigal son" of the Municipality.

**Department's Activities**

The activities of the City's Engineering Department covered—

(1) Administration of private building construction which results not only in the prevention of new slums, but also in the improvement of the existing slums, and also in securing adequate light and ventilation of the building and streets.

(2) Collection and disposal of city's sewage and maintenance of transport required for collection and disposal of city's refuse.

(3) Construction, maintenance and lighting of streets.

(4) Provision of parks and open spaces for recreation purposes.

(5) Construction of new public buildings and maintenance of buildings belonging to the Corporation, such as hospitals, schools, museums, offices, etc. and those acquired for various development schemes of improving and widening the existing streets.

**Mileage Increases**

After setting forth in detail the way how sanitation is being maintained in the city, Mr Modak, turned to the question of roads. He stated that the total mileage of the city's roads amounted to-day to about 231 as against 161 in 1911, thus showing an increase of 70 miles in twenty years.

In 1911, almost all the roads in the city were water-bound macadams. The Municipality used to spend at the time about Rs. 6 lakhs per annum for their maintenance. The roads were without foundations and consisted mostly of "patchings". With the introduction of fast moving traffic it was found difficult to maintain the roads in good condition and in 1923 the Corporation accepted the scheme of financing the road expenditure from Capital funds.

Owing to the adoption of this policy it was found possible not only to reduce the cost of maintenance of the roads, but also to remove the dust nuisance and provide comfortable travelling on the principal arterial roads of the city. The total annual expenditure on capital roads up to date amounted to nearly a crore of rupees.

**Mode Of Construction**

The permanent mode of construction of a particular road was fixed in accordance with the volume and nature of traffic to which it would be subjected.

Out of the total mileage of 231 of roads in the city, there now remained 30 miles of water-bound macadam roads to be improved in the near future.

The speaker added that there were at present 8,673 street lamps in the city out of which 7,093 were gas, 1,429 electric, 150 incandescent oil and 29 ordinary kerosene oil ones.

# ALLEGED RASH DRIVING

### Story Of Fatal Accident Narrated At Youth's Trial

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, Feb. 12.

The story of how a Pardeshi Hindu, aged about 35, was knocked down and killed by a Fiat car (No. Gen. 869), alleged to be driven by a Parsi youth, on the Bombay-Agra Road near Dargah at Ghatkopar on December 17 last at about 4 p.m. was narrated by the prosecution witnesses before Mr. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, to-day when the case, in which Merwanji Sorabjee Karaka, of Dharwar, is charged by the Ghatkopar police with causing the death of Sadanand Mahabadan by driving his car in a rash and negligent manner, came up for hearing.

Mr. Shaikh Abdul Hakim, acting Police Prosecutor, appeared for the crown, and Mr. Jehangir B. Patel for the defence.

Sub-Inspector B. Y. Salvi of the Ghatkopar police, who was the first witness examined, stated that the accident took place on December 17 last.

The first information submitted by the witness to the Magistrate was then read out. Therein it was stated that the victim of the tragedy was dragged for about 80 ft. and that the death was instantaneous. Witness further stated that the accused was arrested and released on bail on the following day.

Cross-examined witness stated that the accused did not come to his quarters with the constable, but he met him coming on the way. The place of accident was a clean open high way.

# FOUND GUILTY OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE

### Youth Gets Three Years' R. I.

Accepting the plea of self-defence, the jury at the High Court Sessions acquitted John Baptist Noronha of the charge of murder but found him guilty of culpable homicide.

Mr. Justice Broomfield, after hearing the accused's counsel Mr. M. K. Azad, sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused's brother, Thomas Noronha suspected that the accused was on terms of intimacy with his wife and this led to ill-feeling between the two brothers.

**Waiting With Stick.**

On October 19 last, the accused, who was living at Umarkhadi, was going to his office when he was pursued by Thomas, who was waiting for him in a tea-shop, armed with a stick.

On seeing him, the accused ran into the compound behind the tea-shop but was overtaken by Thomas who dealt him two or three blows with the stick. Both of them came to grips and, it was alleged, the accused was pinned against a wall, Thomas gripping at his throat with one hand.

The accused then took out a knife and stabbed Thomas, who was rushed to the hospital where he died the next day. He had received six stab wounds.

**Life Was In Danger.**

The accused's counsel urged in his favour that seeing Thomas armed with a heavy stick, the accused feared that his life was in danger, and retaliated with his knife in self-defence.

In his charge to the jury Mr. Justice Broomfield explained the law of self-defence which justified one in inflicting such injury on his assailant as was necessary to avoid an injury of the same magnitude such right extending to causing death in case of reasonable apprehension of danger to one's life.

The jury by 8 to 1 found the accused guilty of culpable homicide.

Mr Azad then requested his lordship to pass a lenient sentence on the accused in view of his age, which was only 25, and also in view of the fact that he had recently married and had a child three months old. The accused was a clerk in Volkart Brothers.

His lordship sentenced the prisoner to three years' R. I.

---

A meeting of the Allahabad Traders' Association has resolved that the safeguards and changes recommended by the J.P.C. in the Report "are far worse than the proposals contained in the White Paper and constitute serious limitation on the powers of the legislature in the matter of finance and commerce"

# BURGLARIES IN CITY

### 9 Suspects Arrested And Remanded Till Feb. 27

The Crime Branch of the City C. I. D. have effected the arrests of nine persons alleged to be implicated in the several house-breaking and theft crimes reported from the Kingsway and Princess Street Police Stations.

The investigations occupied four weeks and acting on information the police obtained from the man whose arrest was reported in the papers some days ago, they raided a room where stolen property was stored.

As a sequel to this the police took into custody four Muslims, three Christians and two Hindus. Of these two women who are alleged to have assisted in the disposal of stolen property.

The accused: (1) Kazi Mohamed Rahim, who is wanted at Karachi on four similar charges; (2) Mohamad Hajee Mohamed Ali; (3) Paul Baburao; (4) Simon Solomon; (5) Philip Antone; (6) Mohamed Hussain; (7) Shantibai Baburao, and (8) Chandribai Baburao were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala on a remand application on Wednesday. The ninth accused Gulamhussein is already in custody in connection with another case.

The Magistrate remanded the accused into custody till February 27.

### *SEQUEL TO ALLEGED STABBING*

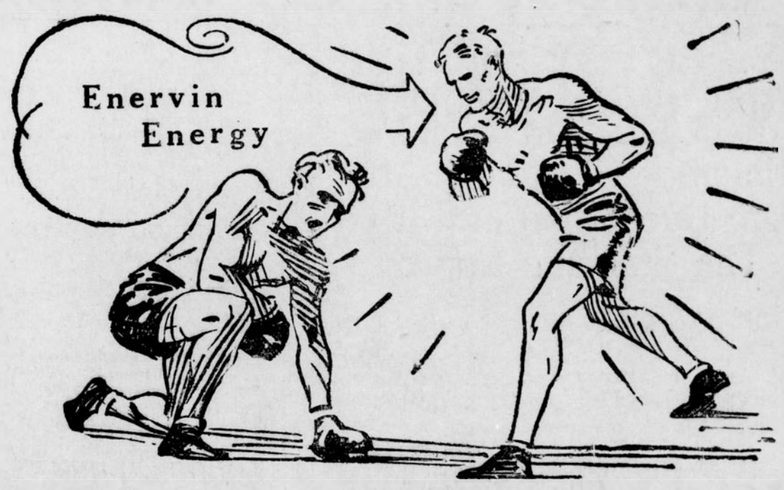
For the alleged stabbing of Abbas Banda on Sunday evening, one Abbas Hussein was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court yesterday, and remanded to custody till the 22nd instant.

The complainant stated that there had been a quarrel between him and the accused and that the latter had threatened to kill him.

---

Jubbulpore: Four villagers have been charged with the murder of another villager by cutting his throat while asleep in his field. The crime is alleged to be a sequel to a dispute between the accused and a number of others including the deceased.

The accused are alleged to have absconded after the outrage but were traced and arrested by the police.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# NATIONAL LEGISLATURES

(Continued from page 6)

believing in "direct action" methods, have never discarded or neglected this side-activity as necessary to supplement their mass action.

### *Leninites*

Besides the 'No-changers' in the Congress camp, there is another small group of anti-Parliamentary critics, who regard this change in the Congress policy as a retrograde and back-ward move. These are the so-called 'Red Leninites' who always swear by that great name and quote or misquote "Lenin" on every occasion to justify or vindicate their action and attitude. Whereas, reading through the lives and biographies of that greatest and most radical of mass leaders of modern times, we find that his views on Parliamentary activities were quite different from what they are misrepresented to be by his pseudo-followers.

In all great mass struggles this question of 'Council-entry' has cropped up for solution at a critical stage and has caused division in the rank of national workers and all national leaders of repute and standing, in all parts of the world have most emphatically decided in its favour, not as a direct attempt to secure their object but certainly for other indirect but important uses, and more particularly for preventing the great harm to the national cause by allowing these reactionary strong-holds to be in the entire possession of anti-nationalist and non-progressive elements in the country. That has been the attitude and policy of all class-leaders, particularly since parliamentary system was introduced in the West. And in all national struggles for emancipation this 'front' has always been attacked with as great force and energy as the other 'direct action' activities.

### *The Russian Duma*

Even when in a hopeless and insignificant minority, and in a most farcical and impotent Legislature like the "Duma" under the Czar's regime in Russia, radical revolutionary groups have battered their heads against the dead-walls, but nevertheless they persisted in their efforts till the last, when ultimately as a result of such vigorous attacks in all 'fronts' they ultimately succeeded in getting all the powers transferred to them, that enabled them to convert these very reactionary bodies into 'Constituent' or 'National' Assemblies thoroughly representative of the masses and exercising full political powers.

(To Be Continued).

# REFUSED TO BE AMPUTATED

### Verdict Of Accidental Death Returned On Lorry Accident Victim

To avoid a bullock, which was rushing towards him, while passing on Ardesher Dady Road, on Saturday, Dattatreya Bandhuji (16), turned to his right, when he was knocked down by a Municipal Motor lorry and he sustained a big wound on his right thigh. He was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday.

The Doctor in his evidence said that he advised the amputation of his leg, but the deceased refused. He developed gangerene and died.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury.


16th FEB. 1935

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Sajiva Moorti

A PICTURE DIFFERENT IN PRESENTATION AND TECHNIQUE

PICTURE WHICH HOLDS MIRROR UP TO NATURE

PICTURE OF EVERY DAY LIFE

EVERY BODY WILL FEEL

"THAT IS ME IN THE PICTURE"

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*Directed by:*—S. F. HASNAIN, B.A.,

SHRI SHAKTI MOVIETONE'S SOCIAL HIT

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# Latest Commercial News

## N. Y. COTTON FUTURES RISE BY ONE POINT

## Continuation Of Gloomy Atmosphere Due Adjournment Of The Supreme Court

### LACK OF ENCOURAGING ADVICES FROM ABROAD

### Speculative Selling In Cross Rates

BOMBAY, Feb 13

**DELAY IN GOLD DECISION STILL CAUSES DISAPPOINTMENT**

The adjournment of the Supreme Court without giving decision on the gold clause caused rather a gloomy atmosphere over the New York cotton market. Neither was there any encouraging factor from abroad and operators were in suspense adopting wait and see policy.

**CROSS RATES DECLINE DUE TO SPECULATIVE SELLING**

Sterling dollar at London opened steady but later eased on speculative selling.

**SILVER AND GOLD SHOW NO ACTIVITY WHATSOEVER**

Chicago wheat opened steady, but later market showed better activity on good buying support. Argentine Linseed opened steady. Prices eased a little on liquidation.

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Feb 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 12.38 |
| To-day's opening | 12.36 |
| Difference | —02 |
| To-day's closing | 12.39 |
| Difference | +01 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Feb 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 6.74 |
| To-day's opening | 6.72 |
| Difference | —02 |
| To-day's closing | 6.72 |
| Difference | —02 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 247/8

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 13

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.79) 6.78
American March (6.72) 6.71
Egyptian January (8.40) 8.38
Egyptian March (8.40) 8.37

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 13

The following were the opening ranges:—

March 12.31/12.30
May 12.36/12.36
July 12.36/12.36

New York cotton the adjournment of the supreme court without giving decision on the gold clause caused rather a gloomy atmosphere over the New York cotton market neither was there any encouraging factor from abroad and operators were in suspense adopting wait and see policy. As expected session opened easy with May quoted 12.36 i.e. 2 points lower than the previous closing after remaining stationary for some time there appeared some trade buying and prices gradually showed some light touching 12.42 May.

### BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 13

The market opened at Rs. 248/4 for Broach A/M market looked weak due to selling pressure as a result of further delay in gold ease decision. Later prices declined to Rs. 247 Late at night market improved due to higher tone in American futures when the rate was quoted at Rs. 248.

### MODERATE BUSINESS IN JUTE SHARES

#### Coal Steady, But Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

In share market to-day moderate business was put through in jute shares. Coals were steady and unchanged. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Government Securities closed firm. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Three per cent new loan 1941 101; three and a half per cent Government Paper 97/1; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 101/14; four per cent loan 1960/70 109; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/12; six and a half per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 102.

Coals: Amalgamated 23/12; Burrapyr 13/14; Bokaro and Ramgur 9/6; Equitable 39/2; Kalapahari 13/8; Mundulpore 7/14; Rewa Coalfields 13/8; South Karanpura 6/9; West Jamuria 12.

JUTES

Alliance 447; Anglo India 540; Auckland 278; Bally 261/8; Barangore 218/8; Clive 38/4; Delta 457; Fort William 397; Gourepore 837/8; Howrah 64/11; India 539; Kamarhatty 668; Kanknarrah 588; Kelvin 685; Lansdowne 232/8; Orient 238; Presidency 6/10; Union 567.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 8/4; Bengal Telephone pref 15/6; Up-per Ganges Valley Elec 13/8; Bengal Iron 4/11; Indian Iron and Steel 8/4; B I Corporation ordy 2/15; B I Corporation defd 1/8; B I Corporation pref 158; Bengal Paper ordy 108; India Paper Pulp 192/8; Midnapore Zemindary 75; India General Navigation ordy 122; Sugar Basti 241/8; Balrampur 20; Murree Brewery 204/8; New Savan 13/10; Roza 164. Sarugaon Tea 11/12.—A. P.

## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

#### Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.88 1/8 |
| To-day's opening | 4.88 1/8 |
| To-day's closing | 4.88 1/16 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.88 3/8 |
| To-day's opening | 4.88 1/8 |
| To-day's closing | 4.88 |

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 74.15 |
| To-day's opening | 74.15 |
| To-day's closing | 74.03 |

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 13

The market was steady.

| | Last price. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| Forward | (24 7/16d) | 24 7/16d |
| Spot | (24 9/16d) | 24 9/16d |

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 13

Gold per ounce (£7-2-2 1/2) £7-2-4

BULLION

London, Feb 13

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 7/16d) 24 7/16d
Gold per ounce (£7-2-2 1/2) £7-2-4

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 13

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8
4 months (0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 6/8 to 7/16 p.c
6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 13
3-30 p m

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1.6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.61 1/4) 5.60 3/4
New York on Bombay (36.96) 36.96
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8) 0.92 7/8
London on Shanghai (1-5 7/8) 1-5 7/8
Milan (57.59) 57.53
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 13

Silver opened steady ready at Rs. 61/11, 61/13 and 66/15. Prices improved for ready and first settlement by four annas owing to scarcity of contracts while second settlement improved by one anna only i.e. Rs. 62, 62/1/6 and 67. At this rate there was some profit-taking and prices declined at Rs. 61/10, 61/12 and 66/14, but there was absence of sellers and prices again improved and closed at Rs. 61/14, 62 and 67.

Gold opened at Rs. 35/1/3, 35/1/9 35/2/9. Prices improved on firm Paris Exchanges advices and Rs. 35/3/6, 35/4 and Rs. 35/5 and again declined to Rs. 35/2/9, 35/3/3 and 35/4/3 on reaction of Paris advices. Linseed closed quiet at 6/12/3. Wheat quiet at 4/8/3.

Madras.—The Conference of all provincial Reforms Commissioners convened by the Government of India, to plan the spade work for the introduction of the new reforms, has been postponed to a date in March not yet fixed. It will meet at Delhi.

## COMMODITIES

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 13

Liverpool wheat opened steady at March 55-3/4, May 59 July 61-3/8 There was good speculative activity and prices improved to a certain.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 13

Chicago wheat opened steady at 0.96-1/4 May. The market displayed somewhat better sentiment on good buying support.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 13

Argentine linseed opened steady at March 12.02 there was nothing interesting and prices eased under liquidation and prices fell to.

### LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 13

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£229 3/8 buyers £229 1/2 sellers. Easier) £229 1/4 buyers £229 1/2
Lead (£10 5/8 buyers £10 3/8 sellers quiet) £10 3/16 buyers £10 1/4
Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/4 to £30 3/4) £30 to £30 1/2
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe (1-7 3/4) 1-7 3/4
Ceylon higher (0-10 1/2) 0-10

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 3/8 sellers) £17 7/16 sellers
Dunlop Jan-Feb (£21 sellers) unquoted
Lightning Jan (£19 1/4) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/8 paid buyers) 6 5/16 paid buyers
April-June (6 11/16 paid buyers) 6 5/8 paid value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£12 1/4 sellers to £11 3/4 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers to £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£9 3/8 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata Jan (£14 15/16 sellers) £14 3/16 April paid
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (unavailable)

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

#### Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 13
10-30 p m

| | Rs a p |
|---|---|
| Wheat May | 4 8 3 |
| Linseed May | 6 12 3 |

The tone was quiet.

### ASSEMBLY INTERPELLATIONS

(Continued from page 7).

are accordingly locked up at 7 p.m. They have represented against the enforcement of the order. The matter is under consideration with the Government of Bengal.

PRISONERS IN PORT BLAIR AND ANDAMANS JAILS

Mr. Satyamurti was informed by the Home Member that the number of terrorist prisoners at present confined in the Cellular Jail, Port Blair, is as follows:—

12 "B" class and 137 "C" class from Bengal; 1 "B" and 12 "C" class from Bihar and Orissa; 2 "B" and 1 "C" class from Delhi; 6 "C" class from Madras 6 "C" class from the Punjab. There are no "A" class terrorist prisoners in the Cellular Jail.

The terrorist prisoners in the Andamans are employed on tailoring, weaving, book-binding and press-composing. The "C" class prisoners are also employed on twisting of coir yarn.

The privilege of remaining outside the Cellular Jail as a ticket of leave prisoners has not been accorded to the above political prisoners.-

TROOPS FOR SUPPRESSING MOVEMENT.

Replying to Mr. Satyamurti regarding the use of troops for the suppression of terrorist movement in Bengal, the Home Member said that the Additional Garrison in Bengal consists of 7 battalions of infantry. They are primarily a reserve strength behind civil power and their duties are solely in aid of civil power. They may afford their aid by means of flag marches by providing cordons, while the police are conducting searches or in other ways as the local situation arises.

The following districts have been visited from time to time:—

Chittagong, Dacca, Mymensingh, Noakhali, Tipperah, Bakarganj, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Dinajpur, Maldah, Pabna, Bankura, Burdwan, Hooghly Murshidabad, Nadia, Midnapur, Howrah and Birbhum.

In reply to a query whether many villages, specially in Midnapore District, have been deserted at the news of the approach of troops, Sir Henry Craik said "No." The reception of troops has been generally cordial. There has been no compulsion to accord reception, but people have been given opportunity to do so.

"SALUTARY EFFECT OF TROOPS PRESENCE."

One school, three school grounds and one private house have been commandered to provide accommodation for troops. Several premises have occupied from time to time for short periods, but this has been by arrangement. The deputation of troops in Bengal had the effect of greatly improving the general situation regarding terrorism.—United Press.

SECRET LISTS

Replying to Mr. Giri and Mr. Satyamurthi as to whether two lists, one desirable and the other undesirable, of Calcutta firms had been issued to the Superintendents of Jails where the State Prisoners and detenus are lodged for their guidance in placing orders for articles of daily necessities, Sir Henry Craik said that there are no State Prisoners detained in jail in Bengal and hence no orders have been issued regarding the manner in which orders for articles required by them shall be placed.

As regards the persons detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, it is understood certain orders of executive instructions have been issued on this point by the Government of Bengal, which have full discretion to do so.—United Press.

### DELHI ASSURES HOARE

Mr. S. Satyamurthi drew the attention of the Government to House of Commons that he had Mr. Baldwin's statement in the the assurances of the Governments in India that the Reforms could be worked. He asked on what facts these assurances have been based.

Sir N. N. Sirkar said he had not Mr. Baldwin's statement before him, but he knew of a similar statement by Sir Samuel Hoare.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked whether the Governments had given these assurances on the basis of their discussions with the representatives of public opinion or not.

Sir N. N. Sirkar said that the Government of India had given their own opinion.

## STOCK EXCHANGE UNSETTLED

### Giltedged Securities Very Irregular

### WALL STREET OPENS STEADY BUT TRADING STAGNANT

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 13

The Stock Exchange was unsettled though after further bout-selling the general tone was rather brighter.

Giltedged securities were very irregular. Three and half per cent. War Loan improved ten shillings to 106 and a quarter and three per cent. local loans pound to 95 and three-quarters, otherwise most prices showed further fall.

Industrials again liquidated rather heavily and despite satisfactory dividend announcements, homerails weakened. Otherwise apart from some late support for Kaffirs, no special feature presented itself.

Commodities were quiet and featureless. Foreign Exchanges were very quiet and small continental selling order sufficed to depress sterling which necessitated the intervention of British control.

Wall Street opened steady but trading was stagnant.

### INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 13

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan Princhin Johnson (42) 40 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday Feb. 4 £99 1/4
Tuesday, Feb. 5, £99 1/8
Wednesday, Feb. 6, £98 3/4
Thursday, Feb. 7, £98 3/4
Friday, Feb. 8, unchanged.
Monday, Feb. 11 £98 3/4
Tuesday, Feb 12, £96 1/2

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 13

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.88-1/8 and steadily eased to 4.88-1/16 on speculative selling.

Franc opened at 74.15 but there was no activity and gradually declined to 73.93.

London Stock Exchange was rather weak giltedged securities showed signs of weakness 3-1/2 was quoted at 96 i.e. ten shillings lower.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£94 5/8) £92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109 1/2) £108 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 3/4) £112 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 1/4) £118
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/2) £106 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117) £116 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 7/8) 4 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/4) dol 3 1/8
Musical Industries (32-4 1/2) 31-1 1/2
Princhin John (42) 40 1/2
Imperial Chemical (dol 36-9) dol 35-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (dol 9-10 1/2) dol 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (dol 110) dol 107
Realisation 1930 (dol 87) dol 86 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (49) 48/3
University Ordinary (27-6) 27-3
Ford Motors (dol 31) dol 31 1/2
Cables and Wireless (6 3/4) 6 3/4
British American Tobacco (dol 116-3) dol 115
Camera 'A' (£8 1/8) £7 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (137-6) 136-9
P and O S N Co Defd (16-7 1/2) 16-7 1/2
Distillers (92-6) 90-4 1/2
Bredrurd Dyers (9-3) 9
British Celonese (10-9) 10-4 1/2

### INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 13
3-30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£88 1/2) £86
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/69 (£97 1/2) £96
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1949/55 (£116) £115 1/2
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£118) £117 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£110) £109 1/2
3 per cent Indian 1942/45 (£116 1/2) £112 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£106) £105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 3/4) £112

TEA SHARES

U S Steel Commons (dol 18) dol 19
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 39-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (34-4 1/2) 33-9

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£16) £16

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-9) 23-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-9) 31-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (£59-4 1/2) £58-9
Burma Corporation (8-6) 8-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 3/8) £14 3/8
East Rand Proprietary (£52-3) £51-9
Rand Mines (146-3) 145

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-3) 40
Anglo Persian (53-7 1/2) 53
Burma Oil (78-4 1/2) 76-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-6) 6-3
Shell Transport (30-7 1/2) 49-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 3/8) £19

J and P Coates Ordinary (67-9) 67
Courtaulds Ordinary (51) 66
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-9) 8-3
Western Ltd Ordinary (9-7 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (23 5/8) 22 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £110

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£54 1/2) £51
L M S Ford (£19 3/4) £18 1/2
L N E R Defd (£6 7/8) £6 3/4
Southern Dutch (£23 1/2) £24 1/4
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£138 1/4) £137
London 'G' Stock (£94 1/2) £93 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (280) 278/9
Goddar New (188-9) 188-9
Moddar New (76-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (241-3) 240
Spring Mines (182-6) 183-9
Union Corporation (145) 145

### Magistrate Denies Assurance To Muslims

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 13.

In the Ajra firing enquiry Mr. V. G. Patwardhan cross-examined on behalf of the Muslims stated that he shared no responsibility regarding the firing nor was he consulted. Witness pleaded ignorance why the mob did not attack the officers covering a distance of 100 feet in 15 minutes. He further denied that he or the Kolhapur Durbar Police Sub-Inspector assured the Muslims that no further action will be taken when the Panchnama was made on the 21st Dec.

The Court then rose for the day.—A. P.

# Fateful Issues Hang On Gold Clause Judgment

## "Fundamental Rights" v. "General Welfare"

### Brain Trust Forging Weapons To Fight Out This New Menace To New Deal If Judgment Goes Against Administration

*(From Our Commercial Correspondent)*

Until the gold clause decision is given by the U. S. Supreme Court of America, there will be no enthusiasm in the markets as this question has taken the world by storm.

Until a few weeks ago, this Gold Clause in the American Currency Act was the least discussed subject either in America or elsewhere. But now it has assumed a world-wide importance.

HISTORY OF GOLD CLAUSE.

What is this Gold Clause then which is looming large in the picture?

In years 1892-96, there was severe trade depression and the whole financial and economic structure was in danger of collapse, but the crisis was averted by special measures and the adoption of Free Silver Loans issued by the U. S. Treasury which contained a clause at the time of issue that they would be repaid in dollars of certain weight and fineness of gold. When these loans which are falling shortly due were internally floated, America was on the gold standard, and then a dollar of paper currency was convertible into gold at the statutory price of 20.67 dollars per oz. Thus it was one of the conditions that the loans floated at that time were entitled to be paid in dollars or in paper currency which would buy gold at the rate of dollars 20.67 per oz.

FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE.

But when Mr. Roosevelt assumed the charge of the Presidential gadi of the U.S. A. his Government revalued the dollar to 35 dollars per oz. of gold. Thus the famous case is a test case challenging the Congress Resolution No. 10 passed in June 1933 to save the nation from bankruptcy, and its alleged contravention of the fundamental structure of the American constitution.

NEW MENACE TO NEW DEAL

Payments of these loans at the stipulated rate must necessarily result in heavy losses to the U. S. Treasury, and such a situation cannot be contemplated without upsetting financial equilibrium. Ever since his election to the Presidentship, Mr. Roosevelt is leaving no stone unturned to boost commodity prices with a view to bring about economic prosperity, and he has been invested with wide emergency powers to do as he liked in furtherance of his Economic programme, commonly known as New Deal.

Bond-holders first sought relief from the Federal Courts, but they lost their cases, and hence they have appealed to the Supreme Court whether the administration can override the fundamental rights of the nation, in the name of General Welfare.

JUDGE'S OBSERVATION.

The U. S. Supreme Court held several sittings to hear the arguments on both sides and once the Chief Judge said:—

"Here we have a U. S. Government bond which the Government promised to pay in a certain kind of money. Where does the present Government find constitutional power to change the promise?"

Thus all the world markets are overshadowed by the tremendous uncertainty of the Supreme Court decision on the Gold Clause case and the consequences of its going against the administration. It is said that nine sitting Judges did not agree, and the decision is now postponed to 18th February.

BRAIN TRUST AT WORK.

It appears that the Supreme Court will be influenced by the financial and economic problems of the American Treasury, and give a judgment in favour of the Government.

And should the judgment go against the Government, the President and his "Brain Trust" are reported to be ready with draft legislation to torpedo it.

It is a choice between economic ruin and prosperity. It is a question of "fundamental rights" against "General Welfare." Legally the position seems to be in favour of the Bond-holders, but there is the other side of the question, i.e., the welfare of the nation as a whole. No part is greater than the whole. Whatever may be the decision of the Supreme Court, the U. S. Congress will stand by the present administration.

## HEAVY RAIN EXPECTED IN KASHMIR

POONA, February 13.

A western disturbance has caused nearly general rain or snow along the Northwest Frontier and in Kashmir, local rain in east and north Punjab and Kumaon Hills, and a few falls in Southwest Punjab.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Sonamarg, Dras, two inches each; Peshawar one and half; Harnai, Cherat one each; Parachinar three-quarter; Srinagar Fort, Sandeman, Quetta, Miranshah half each; Rawalpindi Chaman, Kalat, Murree, Dalbandin quarter each.

**Forecast**

Rainfall will decrease in Baluchistan, continue widespread in Kashmir and Northwest Frontier Province, and extend along and near the Punjab and Kumaon Hills.

**Heavy Rain Fall Warning:**

Moderate to heavy rain or snow will continue in Kashmir during the next 36 hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13-2-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .015 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 74.0 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 70.2 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 81.9 degrees 0.1 (below normpl)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 70.4 degrees 3.6 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-2-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.3deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.20 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.01 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

## SERIOUS FRACAS AT DE LISLE ROAD

### Stones And Soda Water Bottles As Missiles?

A serious fracas took place on Tuesday night at DeLisle Road between a toddy tapper and his employer.

It is stated that Shioram Sudaoji, the tapper, complained to the police on Tuesday evening that he was fisted by one Krishna Narayan, his employer and owner of trees. Again at 9-30 in the night, the police received a phone call requisitioning their help and adding that Krishna Narayan and some of his servants were waiting to assault him.

Immediately on receipt of this call, a Police Havildar with some constables was despatched to the scene.

STONES AND SODA BOTTLES.

It is stated on sighting them, the alleged assailants hid themselves in a gully, and when the police were about to return, they set upon the toddy tapper. On hearing shouts of assault, the police party returned and intervened.

It is stated they were pelted with stones and soda bottles were thrown at them. Two police constables were as a result injured.

The police however managed to arrest Krishna Narayan and four of his servants.

BAILED OUT.

To enable the police to arrest other persons concerned in the case, Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court enlarged them on Wednesday on bail till February 27.

# Collapse In Steel Shares

## Violent And Wide Fluctuations

## Heavy Covering And Unloading

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

**The share bazar opened to-day with considerable nervousness due to heavy decline in securities and Jobbers as well as operators were willing to follow the warning given by the Board of Directors of the local Stock Exchange.**

**There was heavy unloading which met with equally large short covering. Prices fluctuations were violent and wide. It was a difficult task to follow any trend as rapid movement in prices made it difficult to form any opinion.**

**It seems that Bull operators have now diverted their attention to Hydro-Electric and Cement shares. Tata Steel shares remained unsupported and prices registered a big drop.**

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at 690 and immediately declined to Rs. 680. At this level there was heavy short covering which improved prices to Rs. 707 but renewed selling pressure depressed prices to Rs. 668 at the close. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 150 and after declining to Rs. 148/8 prices advanced to Rs. 152. At this level there was heavy unloading which eased off prices to Rs. 147/8. The undertone was weak and there was a marked absence of any bull support

Hydro-Electric section witnessed rapid and violent fluctuations. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1690 and steady advanced to Rs. 1770. At this level there was considerable selling which depressed prices to Rs. 1695 against last closing at Rs. 1710. Andhra shares also were very active and after rapid changes closed at Rs. 1790 against previous closing at Rs. 1795. Tata Hydros closed at Rs. 181/14

Mill shares were very steady during the early part of the Session and it is said that Kohinoors will give a dividend of Rs. 8, Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 972 and after advancing to Rs. 995 declined to Rs. 977/8. Central India shares opened at Rs. 401 and after advancing to Rs. 416 declined to Rs. 402/8. Kohinoor shares opened at Rs. 243 and after advancing to Rs. 250 declined to Rs. 241/4.

Bundi shares opened at Rs. 40/14 and advanced to Rs. 41/14 on active bull support but later on prices declined to Rs. 40/4. Indian Cement shares opened at Rs. 421 and rapidly advanced to Rs. 435 but the rise was not maintained and closed at Rs. 428/12. Katni Cements were very steady.

To-day's decline should not be trusted although in the near future prices may decline further. There is no change in the fundamentals and ultimately prices are likely to reach new high levels. The Budget of the Government of India is expected to be favourable with some reduction in Surcharge and relief in Income Tax.

Cement shares have been keeping in demand of late as investors generally believe that with the restoration in cut of the Government employees, the budgetary position will be quite comfortable without resorting to any excise duty. In such a case Bundi Gwalior and Indian Cements are likely to register advance in prices. Indian Cements will maintain last year's dividend. Investors in Bundi Cements believe that sooner or later the company will not only pay higher dividend but issue Bonus shares also. Kohinoor Mill shares are likely to get Rs. 8 dividend. Another strong counter is Tata Power shares which are expected to record substantial improvement in the long run. Short sales in the above-mentioned shares are dangerous.

Tata Steel shares will be neglected for some time but with heavy liquidation, there will be considerable improvement in the technical situation and with the commencement of business for the next settlement, there will be renewed active support.

The decline in Government securities is due to sentimental reasons and it is believed that political crisis in England is not serious at all.

### TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Ad. | 313 12 |
| 500 Bom. Cotton | 72 8 |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 977 8 |
| 250 Bradbury | 108 12 |
| 100 Century | 326 4 |
| 100 Central India | 403 8 |
| 100 Colaba | 163 12 |
| 100 Coorla | 115 0 |
| 100 Crescent | 7 4 |
| 250 Currim | 5 0 |
| 250 David | 60 0 |
| 250 Dawn | 395 0 |
| 1 E D Sassoon | 0-5-0 |
| 100 Finlay | 136 4 |
| 100 Gokak | 232 8 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1,885 0 |
| 100 Indore | 107 8 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 0 8 |
| 100 Khatav | 86 4 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 241 4 |
| 250 Laxmi | 805 0 |
| 100 Madhavji | 12 8 |
| 250 Madras United | 65 0 |
| 1000 Morarji | 1420 0 |
| 250 Model | 73 12 |
| 50 Mysore | 108 12 |
| 200 New Great | 213 12 |
| 100 Oosmanshahi | 70 0 |
| 100 Phoenix | 332 8 |
| 25 Sassoon Silk | 39 0 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 2750 0 |
| 100 Simplex | 108 12 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 266 4 |
| 100 Swan | 85 10 |
| 25 Tata | 20 8 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1535 0 |
| 1000 Western | 982 8 |
| **BANKS.** | |
| 50-100 Baroda | 107 12 |
| 25-50 Central Bank | 41 4 |
| 500 Imperial Bank | 1605 0 |
| 125-500 Imp. Cont. | 407 8 |
| 50-100 India | 124 8 |
| 5 Union | 6 0 |
| **CEMENTS.** | |
| 10 Bundi | 40 4 |
| 70 Gwallor | 129 0 |
| 160 Indian | 428 12 |
| 40 Katni Def. | 1385 0 |
| 100 Katni Ord. | 401 4 |
| 75 Okha | 223 12 |
| 10 Punjab | 27 12 |
| 100 Shahabad | 392 8 |
| 70 United | 81 0 |
| **INSURANCE.** | |
| 15-100 Jupiter | 13 10 |
| 15-75 New India | 49 0 |
| 200 Oriental | 4625 0 |
| 10-100 Vulcan | 7 14 |
| **ELECTRIC.** | |
| 100 Ahmedabad Old | 167 8 |
| 1000 Andhra Valley | 1,790 0 |
| 10 Ajmer | 10 8 |
| 50 Bombay Tram | 172 8 |
| 100 Bom. Suburban | 177 8 |
| 10 Broach | 13 6 |
| 100 Karachi | 230 0 |
| 100 Poona | 225 0 |

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Bombay Dyeing 972, 970, 980, 983, 995, 985, 978, 977/8
Century 325, 330, 327, 326
Central India 401, 408, 416, 402/8
Colaba 165, 168, 163/12
Kohinoor 243, 241, 250, 245, 246 241/4,
New Great 221, 217, 213/12
Simplex 110, 108/12
Swadeshi 267, 271, 273, 270, 266/4
Bundi 40/14, 41/14, 40/8, 40/4
Indian Cement 421, 440, 435, 428/12
Tata Steel Dfd. 690, 681, 697, 706, 695, 690, 696, 680, 668/12
Tata Steel Ord 150, 148/12, 149/8, 152, 150/12, 151/12, 151, 148/4, 147/4, 147/8
Bombay Steam 147/8
Bombay Burma 421, 432, 427, 430, 440, 436, 425, 427/8
Tata Hydro 183/12, 181/14
Andhra 1795, 1812, 1807, 1790.
Tata Power 1690, 1720, 1715, 1770, 1745, 1750, 1725, 1727, 1712, 1717, 1695

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Surat | 197 8 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 181 14 |
| 1000 Tata Power | 1,695 0 |
| **RAILWAYS.** | |
| 500 Ahm. Prantij | 866 4 |
| 100 Amr. Patty | 122 8 |
| 100 C. Province | 88 12 |
| 100 Dhond Baramati | 87 0 |
| 100 Gujrat | 72 0 |
| 100 Mandra Bhon | 94 0 |
| 100 Pachora Jamner | 92 12 |
| 100 Sara Sirajgunge | 95 0 |
| 500 Tapty Valley | 781 4 |
| **MININGS** | |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 39 8 |
| 30 Tata Steel Defd. | 668 12 |
| 75 Tata Steel Ord. | 147 8 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | |
| 100 Alcock | 215 0 |
| 50 Belapur Sugar | 288 4 |
| 250 Bombay Steam | 317 8 |
| 125 Bombay Burma | 427 8 |
| 15 Bombay Burma Contry | 127 8 |
| 8sh. British B. Petrol | 4 0 |
| 50 Bombay Telephone | 118 0 |
| 100 Ind. Bleaching | 170 0 |
| 100 Ind Radio Def. | 565 0 |
| 100 Ind. Radio Ordy. | 515 0 |
| 1000 Port Canning | 615 0 |
| 15 Scindia | 12 11 |
| 30 Tata Construction | 89 8 |
| 25 Tata Oil | 24 4 |
| **PREFERENCE.** | |
| 7 p.c. Andhra Valley | 1367 8 |
| 6 p.c. Bombay Steam | 287 8 |
| 7 p.c. Bombay Tram. | 83 0 |
| 5 p.c. Central India | 527 8 |
| 7 p.c. Katni 1st | 133 12 |
| 7 p.c. Katni 2nd | 151 4 |
| 7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement | 15 0 |
| 7 p. c. Tata Hydro | 140 0 |
| 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power | 1410 0 |
| 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st. | 182 8 |
| 7½ p. c. Tata Steel 2nd | 172 4 |
| 5½ p.c. Tata Mill | 16 0 |
| 7 p.c Vishnu | 660 0 |

# LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 13.

All markets in America remained closed on Tuesday, it being Lincoln's Birthday. The Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point with May 6.73. Trade support was offset by straddle selling against Egyptian which were easier in sympathy with Alexandria. Later on there was little trade and professional buying and offerings were light. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a decline of one point for distant months while near positions remained unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed at 7.08d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged with March 5.93, May 5.94 and July 5.95.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures section was quiet on scattered selling influenced by lower Alexandria advices. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 4 points down and spot cotton prices were reduced 7 points at 8.75d. Uppers futures declined one point and spot cotton prices lost 7 points at 7.65d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures declined 12 to 9 points while Ashmouni futures closed one point up to 2 points down.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—In view of the Government crop estimate due about 26th inst. upcountry holders seem more keen to dispose of their holdings.

Less confidence in any sustained advance for the moment and the tapering off of speculative demand due to the sharp decline in seeds together with the uncertainty in the local share market over the coming budget is causing a reactionary feeling.

The continuance of a higher call money rate compared with the very poor interest yield available in industrial shares and the uncertainty over the political situation in Britain which may lead to a partial withdrawal of foreign funds especially American, are also contributory factors to the feeling of disappointment amongst operators.

In view however of the strength of the Indian statistical position and the likelihood of some improvement in the home-markets once the gold question is out of the way, we are against short sales and would rather advise waiting with a view to buying on set-backs say around Rs. 240.

With the holiday in America there was little enthusiasm in the home markets though Mr. Baldwin's denial of the report that a general election was imminent caused a rather better feeling.

Cables to hand through Reuters stated that the "Gold Clause" judgment was expected last night between 7-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. New York time but a later cable intimated that the Supreme Court adjourned without giving any decision.

It now seems probable that the decision will be given on the 18th instant as the Supreme Court adjourns for a recess after this date.

### PRIVATE CABLES.

Liverpool May Highest (3-15 p.m.) 6.74
Liverpool May Lowest (11-15 a.m.) 6.71—03

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York: Trade interests absorbing long liquidation. Advise transferring long interest into new crop at the present difference of points.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service.

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in January at 540,000 bales.

The average consumption per working day during the said month was 23,700 bales.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

| | 10-12 a.m. Quotations. | To-day's Price |
|---|---|---|
| February 1935 .. | | 6.85 |
| March 1935 .. .. | 6.80 | 6.81 |
| April 1935 .. .. | | 6.77 |
| May 1935 .. .. | 6.73 | 6.74 |
| June 1935 .. .. | | 6.71 |
| July 1935 .. .. | | 6.68—01 |
| August 1935 .. | | 6.62—01 |
| September 1935 .. | | 6.58—01 |
| October 1935 .. | | 6.55—01 |
| November 1935 .. | | 6.53—01 |
| December 1935 .. | | 6.52—01 |
| January 1936 .. | | 6.51—01 |
| Middling Spot .. | | 7.08 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| I. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS — | |
| March 1935 .. .. .. | 8.43 |
| May 1935 .. .. .. | 8.42 |
| July 1935 .. .. .. | 8.41 |
| October 1935 .. .. .. | 8.38 |
| November 1935 .. .. | 8.38 |
| F.G.F. Spot .. .. .. | 8.75 |

# GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 13.

The local silver market ruled very steady on improved demand for the month. There was scarcity of offerings and the difference narrowed to Rs. 5. It is generally believed that import duty will be reduced by about Rs. 5/14. The gold market was fairly steady with a limited business.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready gold | 35 | 1 | 6 |
| 1st settlement | 35 | 1 | 9 |
| 2nd settlement | 35 | 2 | 3 |
| Ready silver | 61 | 12 | 0 |
| 1st settlement | 61 | 13 | 0 |
| 2nd settlement | 66 | 15 | 0 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH — | |
| Fully Good (Good Staple) .. | 5.89 |
| Fine (Good Staple .. .. | 6.04 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) .. | 6.09 |
| C. P. OOMRA — | |
| Good (No. 1 Staple) .. .. | 5.90 |
| Fine (No. 1 Staple) .. .. | 6.05 |
| Choice (No. 1 Staple) .. | 6.20 |
| BENGAL — | |
| Good .. .. .. .. | 3.98 |
| Fine .. .. .. .. | 4.08 |
| Superfiine .. .. .. | 4.18 |
| SCINDE — | |
| Good .. .. .. .. | 4.08 |
| Fine .. .. .. .. | 4.18 |
| Superfine .. .. .. | 4.28 |

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 12.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent. | 72-1/2 |
| Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later .. .. .. | 87 |
| Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later .. .. | 96 1/2 |
| Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55 .. .. .. | 115-1/2 |
| Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. .. | 88 3/4 |
| Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961 .. .. .. | 108 5/8 |
| War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952 .. .. .. .. | 105-3/4 |
| Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90 .. .. .. | 118-3/4 |
| Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. | 116-1/2 |
| Chartered Bank of I. A. and China .. .. .. | 15-1/4 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) .. .. | 132 |
| National Bank of India .. | 45 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation. | 10-3/4 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 12.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 20/6.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 20/9.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 23/9

### JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 O. & F.
Calcutta per cwt. unchanged.
Bombay per cwt, "
Karachi per cwt. "

### NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 12

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) closed.

### LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 12.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Copper Brazlers .. .. | 40-1/2 |
| Yellow Metal .. .. .. | 34-1/2 |
| Spelter Hard Indian Brands.. | 12-3/8 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge.. | 12-3/4 |
| Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B .. .. .. | 229-1/4 |

### SEEDS

London, Feb. 12.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, eb. sellers £9/7/6.
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/15/0.
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton eb./Mar. sellers £12/5/0.
Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Cont) C.I.F ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £12/12/6
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton eb. sellers £12/10/0.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

### LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 12

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt eb. sellers 20/9.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug sellers 21/4-1/2

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 12

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6-3/8

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Feb, 12

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 12

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. London on :— | |
| Berlin .. .. .. | 12.19-1/2 |
| Amsterdam .. .. .. | 7.24 3/4 |
| Brussels .. .. .. | 20.97-1/2 |
| Madrid .. .. .. | 35.79 |
| Milan .. .. .. | 57.59 |
| Berne .. .. .. | 15.12-1/2 |
| Paris .. .. .. | 74.15 |
| Prague .. .. .. | 117.18 |
| T. T. London on New York Closing rate .. .. | 4.88-3/16 |

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 12

March 55 1/2 plus 1/8d
May 58 3/4 plus 1/8d
July 61 plus 1/8d

# MONEY MARKET

### Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 13.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 February
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 February
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Feb-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-June.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 274 1/8
Banks selling T T 272 1/8
Banks buying T T 270
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 556
Banks buying D D 566
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 120 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 100 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 136 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London Closed 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 15/16 13th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 13th inst.
Java/London 7.21 3/4 12th inst.
London/Paris 74.15 12th inst.
London/Belgium 20.97 1/2 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.12 1/2 12th inst.
London/Italy 57.59 12th inst.
London/Berlin 12.19 1/2 12th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 12th inst.
London/New York 4.88 3/16 12th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.24 3/4 12th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-2-3 1/2 11th inst. £7-2-2 1/2 12th inst
Silver London Ready 24 7/16 11th inst 24 7/16 12th inst
Silver London Forward 24 9/16 11th inst. 24 9/16 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 7/8 11th inst closed 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 3/8 p.c. 11th inst. 3/8 p.c. 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1/2 p.c. 11th inst. 1/2 p.c. 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

### LONDON SILVER.

London Feb. 12

Silver—Market business small

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot .. .. | 24-7/16 |
| Forward .. | 24-9/16 |

### LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 12

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/2/2-1/2,

### HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Broach A/M. Op. 250 1/2; Highest 250 1/2; Lowest 248 1/2; Closing 249.
Broach J/A. Op. 247 1/2; Highest 248 1/2; Lowest 246 3/4; Closing 247 1/2
Oomra March Op. 225 1/2; Highest 226; Lowest 224; Closing 225 1/4.
Oomra May Op. 224 3/4; Highest 225; Lowest 223; Closing 224 1/2.
Bengal March Op. 146 1/4; Highest 146 3/4; Lowest 145; Closing 145.
Bengai May Op. 147 3/4; Highest 148; Lowest 146 3/4; Closing 147.
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 14.
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-35) Rs. 6.
Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-8-35) Rs. 27

### LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 12

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

| Names. | Latest prices. £ |
|---|---|
| Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord | 2 18 9 |
| London Tin Corporation Ltd. | 0 11 6 |
| Turner and Newall | 2 16 9 |
| Associated Electric Industries | 1 5 0 |
| Attock Oil | 0 8 6 |
| Associated Portland Cement | 2 1 9 |
| Electric Supply Corporation | 2 19 3 |
| Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred | 1 2 6 |
| Beira Railways | 0 17 0 |
| County of London Electric Supply Ord | 2 18 9 |
| Marconi International Marine | 1 17 0 |
| Calendar's Cable and Constn Co. | 3 10 9 |
| General Electric Ord | 2 8 3 |
| London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves | 4 11 3 |
| L M and S Rly 4 per cent Pref | 84 15 0 |
| International Rlys of C America | dol 4.00 |
| Malayalam Plantations | 1 14 9 |
| British Burma Petroleum | 0 5 9 |
| Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord | 1 14 3 |
| British S Africa (Chartered) | 1 1 3 |
| Pahang Consolidated Ord | 0 10 7½ |
| Indian Copper Corporation Ord | 0 2 4½ |
| British Treasury Bills (3 months) | 0 4 8.23% p.a. |

Market outlook difficult to foretell. At the present moment depressed by commodity market disclosures.

### CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS

An abstract of the Accounts of the Currency Department, on the 7th February 1935 is given below:—
(In thousands of rupees)

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes in circulation | 1,82,95,24 |
| Reserve coin and bullion— | |
| Silver coin in India | 79,06,99 |
| Gold bullion in India | 41,55,27 |
| Silver bullion in India | 13,60,03 |
| Securities (purchase price) | |
| In India | 343810 |
| In England | 14,34,85 |

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

### SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 96/10
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/8
5 per cent 1949/55 Sett 116/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/11

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/8
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 100/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/14
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117
5 per cent 1939/44 107/12
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 101
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/2 and declined to Rs. 96 at this level there was extensive demand which hardened price to Rs. 96/15, but towards the close there was some selling. Next settlement quotes anna 1/3 higher.

### INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCE.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 249/8—Liverpool May 1935 6.74 Rs. 43 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

### COTTON ARRIVALS

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts into Bombay on 10/ 11th February | 10,028 |
| Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 | 967,338 |
| Receipts into Bombay same time last season | 948,532 |
| Increase | 18,806 |

### AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

World's spinners' takings of American cotton from the beginning of the season to Feb. 9 are as under in thousands of Bales:—

| | Season from 1st Aug. 1934-35 | 1933-34 | 1932-33 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 486 | 791 | 732 |
| U. S. A., Canada etc. | 2896 | 3394 | 3367 |
| Continent | 1247 | 2370 | 2271 |
| Japan, China etc. | 1014 | 1283 | 1322 |
| Total | 5643 | 7838 | 7692 |

### INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb. 11.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan £88¾
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £97
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 £106 1/4
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 £110.
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 £118
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103 3/8.

### *ARGENTINE LINSEED*

Buenos Aires, Feb 12

February 12.00 plus 06
March 12.01 plus 03
April 12.12 plus 02

### RUBBER PROFITABLE PURCHASE

Messrs. Henry Davis Company have received cable advice from E. J. Schwabach and Company:

"All markets discouraged no gold chance decision. British cabinet crisis not believed to be serious but indicative National Government somewhat weakening.

Rubber appears a profitable purchase preferably July."

### MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Feb. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 54.30+05 |
| May | 54.50+05 |
| July | 55.00 |

### INDIAN STERLING

London, Feb. 12.

2 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan £77
3 per cent India Sterling Loan £87
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan £96 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 £106 1/4
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 £110.
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 £118
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103 1/4
2 1/2 per cent Consols £88 1/2
Eastern Bank £7 1/4
Burma Corporation 8s./10½d.

London wires "Market looking thoroughly weak and disorganised in Gilt-edged as well as Industrials; everybody at a loss for explanation as fall greater than warranted by political influences or other known factors."

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 13.

The local market opened to-day at Rs. 248/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled quiet on scattered selling influenced by further delay in the gold clause decision. Prices declined to Rs. 247/4 when there was some short covering which checked the decline. The tone of the market was quiet.

Later on prices declined to Rs. 246/8 and Liverpool was quoted 3 points down. The market was slightly steady and the market closed at 3-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 247/4
Broach J/A Rs. 245/4
Oomra March Rs. 223/8
Oomra May Rs. 222/8
Bengal March Rs. 142/12
Bengal May Rs. 144/12

### OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 13

| | Extra Sprfine | Sup | Fine | FG | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M G— | | | | | |
| Bengal U P | ... | 153 | 149 | 145 | 142 |
| Panjab | ... | 153 | 149 | 145 | 142 |
| Rajputana | ... | 153 | 149 | 145 | 142 |
| Oomra No. 3 | 235 | 232 | 229 | 225 | ... |
| C P No. 1 | 251 | 248 | 245 | 241 | ... |
| C P No. 2 | 242 | 239 | 236 | 232 | ... |

### READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Feb 13

68 Premji Harji Pusad 8 on
89 Langli and Co Bhilsha 230 1/2
100 Oshman Suleman Sangrur 150
55 Narshi Nagshi Pachora 2 off
66 Arjan Khimji Naldana 2 off
64 Kotak and Co Jalna 225
150 Dawn Mill Bengal 2 off
61 Narshi Nagshi Satona 225 1/2
65 Arjan Khimji Chalisgaon 2 off
64 Toyo Poddar Mill Mirpur 33 on
48 Toyo Poddar Tandoadam 33 on
119 S J Devid Mill Saudha 225

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 13

| | Old | New |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | ... | 164 |
| Bengal Fine | ... | 162 |
| Bengal F G | ... | 148 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | ... | 151 |
| Sindh-Punjab F G | ... | 147 |
| Wardha-Hingt | ... | 247 |
| Nagpur/Savner | ... | 248 |
| Pundhurna | ... | 236 |
| Yeotmal | ... | 235 |
| Arvi | ... | 235 |
| Ellichpur | ... | 232 |
| Amraoti-Berar | ... | 229 |
| Khamgaon | ... | 230/32 |
| Mulkapur | ... | 227/29 |
| Khandesh | 204 | 224/26 |
| Jalna/Sailu | ... | 224/26 |
| Burwah/Sanavad | ... | 234 |
| Broach Fine | ... | 270 |
| Punjab/American | ... | 293 |
| Punjab/American mix | ... | 268 |
| Cambodia | 323 | ... |
| Miraj/Sangli | 243/258 | — |
| Compta Good | 238/268 | ... |
| Bagalkot | 239 | ... |
| Kampala | ... | ... |
| Busoga | 383 | ... |
| Jinja | 380 | ... |

### INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb 13

| In full-pressed Bales. | Since 1st September. Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 2,272 | 132,871 |
| Central India | 877 | 37,565 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 1,000 | 57,962 |
| Hyderabad Gaorani | 342 | 19,867 |
| Berar | 3,334 | 175,128 |
| Central Provinces | 1,119 | 37,732 |
| Total Oomras | 8,944 | 461,125 |
| Dholera | 185 | 81,527 |
| N W Provinces | 112 | 24,795 |
| Rajputana | 139 | 9,248 |
| Sind-Punjab | 4,565 | 203,849 |
| Broach | 1,780 | 15 209 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 45 | 78,068 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 1 | 20,955 |
| Cocoanada | — | 105 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | — | 28,558 |
| Persian | — | 2,188 |
| American | — | 5,700 |
| Egyptian and African | 1,302 | 102,001 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | ... | 164 |
| Total | 17,073 | 984,414 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 7th Feb

| In full-pressed bales | Yesterday. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 800 | 161,889 |
| Japan and China | 13,103 | 435,138 |
| Coast Ports | 142 | 9,981 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 85,370 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | ... | 15,225 |
| Total | 14,045 | 707,603 |

### SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION Ltd.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 13th day of February 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas

| (B.T.) April-May | 1934-35 | July-Aug | 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10-30 | Rs. 254/4 | | 250/4 |
| 12-30 | Rs. 253/8 | | 249/8 |
| 2-30 | Rs. 252/8 | | 248/8 |
| 4-30 | Rs. 251/12 | | 247/12 |
| April-May | | July-Aug | |
| Highest | 254/8 | 250 | |
| Lowest | 251/8 | 247/8 | |

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

| F P Bales | 1934-35 | 1933-34 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 11-2-35 | 3816000 | 6258000 |
| Receipts yesterday 11-2-35 | 7000 | 12000 |
| Exports to date 11-2-35 | 3126000 | 5229000 |
| Stock at Ports 8-2-35 | 2771000 | 3676000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 8-2-35 | 738000 | 1947000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 8-2-35 | 902000 | 1017000 |
| Visible Supply 8-2-35 | 8302000 | 8400000 |
| Quantity in sight 8-2-35 | 6627000 | 9685000 |
| Quantity out of sight 8-2-35 | 5643000 | 7638000 |

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1935

## It Has Made History In Assembly

### Revival After Five Years

### INDIAN COASTAL TRAFFIC PRESERVATION BILL

### Strong Non-Official Support To Dr. Ziauddin's Motion

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The balloting of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed's Indian Coastal Traffic Preservation Bill which incorporates the provisions of Mr. Haji's famous Bill in toto, has created considerable interest in the non-official circles. Since after a lapse of 5 years the Bill is being revived in the Assembly history, this measure might be recalled.

As a result of Sir Sivasamy Iyer's resolution in the Assembly, the Indian mercantile Marine Committee was appointed by the Government in 1923. This Committee recommended practically unanimously that India's coastal trade should be reserved for shipping companies controlling interests, which are predominantly Indian. As the Government did not take any action on this recommendation, non-official members like Mr. K. C. Neogy and Mr. Haji have introduced Bills to reserve India's coastal trade to Indian-owned, Indian-managed vessels.

HAJI'S BILL.

Mr. Haji's Bill was passed in the first reading of the Assembly by a large majority in 1923 and was referred to a Select Committee which submitted its report. When it came before the Assembly in 1929, further progress was checked by convening a Shipping Conference by Lord Irwin in January, 1930 which was proved abortic and also by a boycott of Legislature by the Swarajists. In the Last Assembly Mr. Jadhav who represented Mr. Haji's constituency gave a notice of the Bill, but the ballot box did not favour him. The fate has now favoured Dr. Ziauddin, who secured the first place in the list of Private Bills for the meeting of February, 27.

GOVT. SUPPORT.

It is pointed out in the Assembly circles that the Government of India are definitely committed to the policy of assisting the development of Indian mercantile marine, although they have not taken Legislative or Administrative action to further such object. In 1930 Sir George Rainey, the then commerce Member declared the adherence of Government to the policy of providing for adequate participation of Indian shipping in coastal and overseas trade of India. In 1932 Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, officiating Commerce Member, speaking on the resolution, regarding the rate war gave an undertaking to facilitate the growth of India in so far as that coastal trade is operated by Indian agencies and through instrumentality of Indian capital, but the present position of Indian shipping does not bear any testimony to the fulfilment of that undertaking.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

In the total coastal trade of India, the share of Indian shipping is barely 23 per cent, which the Indian interests have maintained to be against the canons of international law maritime practice and Imperial Legislation. It is also pointed out that the share of Indian shipping in overseas trade is absolutely nil.

RE-INTRODUCTION OF BILL.

It will be remembered that Indian shipping interests have had to enter into some working arrangements, with the British shipping interests, probably for sheer existence but the Legislature is not deemed to be committed to that agreement. The re-introduction of the Bill indicates that the Legislature will insist that Indian shipping should live on its own right and not as a favour from the British shipping, which has at present the directing and controlling hand. It is likely that the present Assembly, when the Bill comes up for discussion, will demand an unequivocal declaration from the Government of their shipping policy and their strict adherence to it.

Talks in non-official circles indicate Dr. Ziauddin's Bill will have their strong support.—United Press.

## ANTI-ASIATIC PREJUDICE AT WORK

### Sir Maharaj Singh On Disabilities Of Indians In South Africa

LUCKNOW, Feb. 11.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, who returned from South Africa recently, said:—

"Though there has been improvement in the general atmosphere regarding the Indians and the progress in the matter of education and social status of Indians, there still exists a great deal of anti-Asiatic prejudice, and many difficulties and obstacles are yet to be surmounted."

Sir Maharaj Singh said that he was glad to have returned to his old province, after 2½ years' strenuous work in South Africa.

PRO.-INDIANS

Proceeding he said that very few South African Europeans can be described as pro.-Indians, though there is an increasing number of those, who are anxious to be fair. The social status of Indians, in his opinion, has improved, and the number of Europeans attending the Indian social functions has greatly increased. For the first time in the history of the Union Government, the Governor-General granted interviews to 2 Indian Leaders, and he persuaded successfully the General Manager of the South African Railways to allow the Indians to enter into refreshment cars. But he said there were still many serious disabilities. For instance on the Railways outside the Cape Town, Indians are completely segregated.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS LEADERS

In Durban and many other places, non-Europeans can only occupy certain seats in tram cars. He paid high compliments to South African Indian Congress Leaders, who had done a lot of good work for their countrymen, who, in return refuse to acknowledge or give recognition to any other political body except the Congress. There is no communal feeling whatever in South Africa. United Press.

### BOBBILI'S MISSION

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili, Chief Minister to the Government of Madras, has proceeded to Delhi to-day. At Delhi, he will make strong representations to the Viceroy against foreign rice importation into the Madras Province. He also attends the annual conference of Zemindars.—A.P.

Lady Brabourne with Miss M. Davis, who showed her round the Umarkhadi Children's Home on Tuesday.

## AHRAR LEADER ON TRIAL

### Petitions High Court For Transfer Of Case As Sequel To Ban On Counsel

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

Syed Attaullah Shah Bukhari, the Ahrar leader who is standing his trial at Gurdaspur, appeared yesterday before the High Court for transfer of his case on the ground that the lower court had imposed restrictions on the cross-examination of Mr. Mazharali M.L.C. One of the defence counsel filed an affidavit that the order had been passed by the Magistrate imposing restrictions but the order was not to be found in the file and the Magistrate denied having passed any such order.

"The situation has become serious," said Dr. Alam, Counsel for the appellant. "Mr. Mazharali, as an advocate, was an officer of the court and if he has made a false affidavit take action against him. On the other hand if the Magistrate had given false explanation, action should be taken against him."

The Government advocate put in the Gurdaspur Public Prosecutor to make a statement in support of the Magistrate's contention.

Dr. Alam argued that if he were allowed time he would put affidavits of several members of the bar to prove his allegation. Orders were reserved.

### ALL-INDIA HINDU MAHASABHA

### Fifteen Nominations Received For Cawnpore Session

NEW DELHI, February 11.

The following nominations have been received for Presidentship of the 16th Session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to be held at Cawnpore on 15th, 16th and 17th March, from various provinces and are declared to be in order:—

(1) Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, (2) Rev. Bhiku Uttama, (3) Seth Jugal Kishore Bipla, (4) Lokenayak Ane, (5) Dr. B. S. Moonje, (6) Bhai Parmanand, (7) Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, (8) Mr. M. B. Tambe, (9) Sjt. M. R. Jayakar, (10) B. Jagatnarain Lal, (11) Sjt. M. C. Raja, (12) Mr. Gopal Anant Ogala, (13) Mr Hirendra Nath Dutta, (14) Mr. N. C. Kelkar and (15) B. Padamraj Jain.

Under clause 33 of the Mahasabha constitution all the Provincial Hindu Sabhas are required to send their final recommendation for Presidentship of the session for one of the above names on or before the 22nd February 1935, to Mr. S. C. Shukla, Secretary, Reception Committee, Cawnpore.—A.P.

Shaik Abdullah Mohammad Shareef, former editor of "Sowtul Haq." Mecca, and a well-known literary figure in the Muslim world, who is now writing a comprehensive history of India in Arabic, which it is hoped will be one of the most effective means of making the Arabs understand the Indian people and their culture.

### REAL "PRAN-PRATISHTHA" OF GOD

### "Service Of Villagers Is Service Of God" Says Mahatma

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 11.

Mahatma Gandhi delivered an instructive speech at the anniversary of the Shri Laxminarayan Deosthan.

He said that even though the temple dated back to 1907 he considered that the real "Pran-Pratishtha" of Shree Laxminarayan took place only on that day, when the trustees of the temple opened it to Harijans. Since that day Shree Laxminaraayan could as well be called Daridra Narayan, meaning the God of the most helpless, such as the untouchables were to-day. He held, therefore, that the service of the villagers was the service of God.

The All-India Village Industries Association had this service as its aim and Gandhiji exhorted the audience to take up its work in right earnest. He advised the people to use hand-pounded flour, unpolished-village-husked rice, gur and country-made "ghani" oil. He laid stress on the fact that people were depriving themselves of the nutritious part of food stuffs by polishing and refining them with the use of machinery. Gandhiji referred to village sanitation and stressed its importance. He expressed the hope that the public of Wardha, would co-operate with the All-India Village Industries Association in its work.

HINDI SAMMELAN.

It is understood that the organisers of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan are in correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi and have requested him to open the Sammelan. The Sammelan will include a 'Swadeshi' exhibition. —A. P.

## EARTHQUAKE FINANCE

### Gloomy Budget Prospects For Bihar

PATNA, Feb. 13.

Summing up the financial position of the Bihar and Orissa Province in the course of his speech while presenting the budget estimates for 1935-36 in the Legislative Council to-day, Mr. Nirsunarayan Sinha, the Finance Member, observed, "The outlook for the future is as gloomy as it was when I addressed you last year. The budget that I am introducing, as was the case with its immediate predecessors, is a retrenchment budget, and a budget which provides for a little nearest the essentials of administration.

Proceeding further he observed, "The present revenues of the provinces are insufficient for its large population, and there is little or no chance of increasing those revenues by further taxation."

The only financial hope for the province, therefore, according to the Finance Member, lay in more equitable financial settlement which would take into consideration the dense population of the province.

EARTHQUAKE ECHO.

Dealing with the effects of the last earthquake on the finances of the province, the Finance Member said that they were not so serious as was anticipated in the beginning, and the losses that occurred had to some extent been off set by a slight rise in economic prosperity. The revenue from stamps at once deteriorated, and the Government lost more than three lakhs of rupees in the remaining months of 1933-34. The receipts from the land revenue also deteriorated by about three lakhs, but excise on the other hand showed some improvement as a result of the wages earned by the labourers from earthquake reconstruction. Thus on the whole, roughly estimated, the total loss of revenue caused by the earthquake was approximately six lakhs.

'QUAKE BILL

As regards the expenditure, continued the Finance Member, on the earthquake, which fell into four distinct classes, the position was as follows:—

The Government of India met in 1933-34 an expenditure amounting to 9-3/4 lakhs of rupees. It was estimated that they would be required to meet in 1934-35, 66 lakhs of rupees and in the subsequent years 101-1/2 lakhs of rupees, i.e. the total expenditure, the Government of India are likely to meet, would be 177 lakhs of rupees.

The Local Government themselves, leaving aside the money which they have borrowed for the purposes of advancing loans, had met in 1933-34, an expenditure amounting to three lakhs of rupees, and it was expected in 1934-35, and subsequent years that they would have to meet a final expenditure of 66 lakhs of rupees, while they had suffered loss in revenue of 6 lakhs of rupees.

Turning to the ordinary budget figures, the Finance Member said that due to the generosity of the Government of India in shouldering the whole burden of restoring earthquake damage caused to the local bodies and in bringing half the cost of restoration of the Government buildings, it had been found possible to anticipate that the ordinary balance at the end of the current year would be 13 lakhs of rupees more than was expected this time last year and actually one lakh more than our opening balance, though there had been reduction in famine relief fund. —United Press.

## POPULAR VICTORY IN ASSEMBLY TELLS

### "C. R." Exposes Govt. Propaganda Against Congress

### CRUSHING REPLY TO CRITICS

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

On the eve of his departure to Madras Mr. C. Rajagopalachari gave the following exclusive interview to the "United Press":—

The Government having been badly disappointed and defeated by the co-operation among the leaders of the Opposition parties in the Assembly, are trying by a process of suggestion and propaganda to underrate the success of the Congressman. It is sought to be made out that the Congress has yielded to the Muslim propositions as if that was something to be always avoided. There is a feeling in the Congress circles also that something has been done to heighten Mr. Jinnah's importance, and that this is prejudicial to the Congress. All this is wrong. What has been done in the Assembly last week by the Congress Party has been done to enhance the Congress prestige and strength. The decisions were taken after full deliberation and discussion between the Congress President and other leaders.

CRUSHING DEFEAT FOR GOVT.

The Assembly is used by the Congress not in the hope that resolutions passed there will themselves bring about constitutional changes as formulated in the resolutions, but only as an instrument for enhancing Congress prestige and strength and diminish Government power and influence. We should, therefore, strive to give as many defeats to Government as possible, outwit them in their tactics and create confusion in their ranks. Those who are in the inner circles of the Government may know how much confusion and difficulty Congress caused in Government circles last week. Indeed, at one time, Government wanted to withdraw the whole order to save their face, but we did not allow them to go out of the difficulty in this way, and they had to face a defeat.

Later on, they even made a last minute attempt to save themselves by obtaining a wrong ruling from the President, but he refused to be deceived by spacious arguments and protected the House from Government's proposals to nullify the resolutions.

CANARD EXPOSED

Some people think that Mr. Jinnah stands for provincial autonomy without any responsibility at the Centre. This is not true. But, be it as it may, the Congress has not agreed to this. In the first place, the resolution does not say that provincial reform in the centre is enough. On the contrary, it says that proposed scheme for the provincial Government does not satisfy any section of Indian opinion. This is certainly true in the opinion of the Congress, as well as of the other parties. None has a right to read in the resolution what is not contained therein, namely, that Provincial Autonomy by itself without responsibility at the Centre will satisfy anybody. Again, the resolution expressly says that real and complete responsibility in the central Government is essential and that the present scheme of central government is fundamentally bad, and no legislation should proceed on that basis. Both parts of the resolution, the one dealing with the provincial government and the other dealing with the central government were treated as one indivisible whole, and were voted upon together. It was suggested that the two parts should be divided, but Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Desai both insisted on the two parts being treated as on undivided whole. There can, therefore, be no room for any one to misread and misinterpret the resolution.

DIVISION LIST ANALYSIS

Lastly, if we analyse all the results of the divisions that were taken over the J.P.C. debate in the Assembly, the following conclusions become clear:—

Firstly, there were 61 votes in the House as against 72 for the total rejection of the J.P.C. scheme.

Secondly, the House deemed that the proposals even in respect of the provinces did not satisfy any section of Indian opinion by 74 against 58 votes.

Thirdly, the House did not want any legislation on the scheme of Central Government by 74 votes against 58.

WHY CONGRESS BACKED JINNAH

In the above counting of votes, I include the 36 official votes which represent nothing more than the Secretary of State's mandate and which should be deducted in any just appreciation of the opinion of the House is taken to represent. I am prepared to allow the votes of the nominated members and the European members, on the ground that they represent certain interests, though they are given unduly large representations.

If the Congress had been satisfied with voting for the Congress formula of rejection and abstained from supporting Mr. Jinnah's proposition, it would not have made clear to the world that not only 61 members wanted the rejection of the fundamental plan of the J.P.C. Report, but an absolute majority of 74 members joined whole-heartedly in total rejection of it and went so far as to say that the Government should withdraw all legislation based on that scheme. It would have been very bad tactics and poor statesmenship to have missed the opportunity of establishing this fact beyond all doubt.—United Press.

### P. R. COLLEGE'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

COCANADA, Feb. 12.

"Education which makes people discontented can hardly be called education at all," declared His Excellency Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras, inaugurating the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada, to-day.

The Governor and Lady Marjorie Erskine went through a crowded programme at Pithapuram yesterday.—A.P.

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